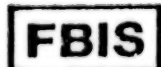


JPRS-CPS-85-034

9 April 1985

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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9 April 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

## FURTHER ON U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA

## XINHUA Commentary

HK121430 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 12 Mar 85

["Short commentary" by XINHUA reporter Mei Zhenmin: "Don't Go Against the People's Will"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S.-USSR talks on controlling strategic nuclear weapons, intermediate-range nuclear weapons, and space weapons finally reopen today. Although big differences remain between the two sides and the prospects for the talks are not bright, the resumption of the talks is still a good thing. It provides an opportunity for relaxing East-West relations and reducing the threat of nuclear war. People generally hope that the new round of the talks will achieve positive results, which are in the interest of world peace.

The superpowers' nuclear arms race, which is becoming more and more intense, has added superior killing power to their nuclear weapons. At present the nuclear weapons posses by the United States and the Soviet Union can destroy either side dozens of times over. Through their research over a long time and on the basis of computer calculations, some American scientists have drawn this conclusion: If one-fourth of the nuclear weapons possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union explode, the dust stirred up by these explosions, and the smoke caused by the flames of the explosions, would heavily cover the earth and prevent sunlight from reaching the surface of the earth. This layer of smoke and dust, which might last for months, would make the atmospheric temperature drop sharply and thus bring about a "nuclear winter." This shows that the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race will not only subject themselves and their allies to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, but will also bring this threat to all mankind.

What is even more serious is that now their arms race is intensifying extremely dangerously. The United States is implementing the "star wars" research plan that President Reagan put forth the year before last, and plans to establish a multi-layer defense screen installed with a combination of space-based directional energy weapons and antisatellite weapons carried by airplanes. The Soviet Union is also researching and developing similar weapons systems. If we cannot stop the expansion of the arms race between the superpowers into this

new area, then in the near future there will be space fleets and military bases in outer space, which will become a fourth battlefield in addition to land, sea, and sky. There are some indications that in order to penetrate this kind of defense screen that the other side may establish, both of them will greatly increase their offensive nuclear weapons.

In the face of this situation, stopping the militarization of outer space, reducing and destroying nuclear weapons, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war have become issues about which the human race is most greatly concerned, and have become an urgent demand of the human race at present. The international community has time and again expressed this strong desire in UN assemblies and meetings of the nonaligned countries, as well as on many other occasions.

The Geneva talks that are being held under this situation are a test as well as an opportunity for the United States and the Soviet Union. True, the wide scope of the talks makes the talks more complicated, but it also increased their maneuvering room for mutual compromise.

The great differences in their views and stand are not unsurmountable obstacles. As long as both sides are sincere and as long as they conduct the talks with mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, just as their representatives said when they arrived in Geneva, it will be possible to reach some valuable agreements in order to build a "bridge that leads to a world with peace and without terror or the threat of nuclear destruction," and in order to take "an important step forward on the way to entirely and widely eliminating nuclear weapons." The international community ardently hopes that they will make progress in their talks, stop the arms race, lower the level of nuclear confrontation, and reduce the threat of nuclear war.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Supports Geneva Talks

HK190249 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 85 p 7

["Random Notes" by Zhou Xiangguang [0719 6272 0342]: "A Talk Regarding 'Cosmic Rescue'"]

[Text] Just as there is no God in heaven, there is no savior in the sky. However, as a result of the tremendous scientific and technological progress, we now have in the sky real "saviors" which have already benefitted mankind.

According to a report by TASS, a "cosmic rescue system" comprising three Soviet telecommunications satellites, a U.S. telecommunications satellite, and a network of tracker stations on the ground and at sea has rescued more than 350 people in danger through finding wrecked ships and crashed aircraft since its inauguration in 1982. Are not these four Soviet and U.S. "cosmic rescue" satellites virtual "saviors" for those people saved?

This event tells us that if the Soviet Union and United States, as space technology powers, use their enormous technological resources for peaceful purpose and engage in cooperation, they will be able to achieve something beneficial to both sides and to make contributions to mankind.

However, it is a pity that the efforts both the countries have made in pursuit of peace are absolutely negligible compared with their investment in military competition in space.

In the wake of the escalation of the nuclear arms race between them, the United States and the Soviet Union have stockpiled a great deal of nuclear arms, powerful enough to destroy the earth. This situation is threatening the whole world all the time. And scientists have predicted the miserable scene of "nuclear winter" that might emerge after a nuclear war. However, both the United States and the Soviet Union are now planning to apply such new technological achievements as lasers, cluster particles, and microwave beams to the development of space offensive and interceptor weapons and are making preparations for future space war. Even an accident in the experiments to develop these techniques may cause tremendous disaster to the earth, not to mention the result of a real space war.

Therefore, the earth on which mankind lives is faced with a serious threat today. Now that the United States and the Soviet Union have cooperated in their common efforts to rescue people in danger by running the "cosmic rescue system," why can they not then stop pursuit of nuclear superiority and join their efforts to make the forthcoming arms control talks a success, in their common interests of peace and coexistence? May they join together to save the earth just as they have done in running the "cosmic rescue system"?

CSO: 5200/4001



GENERAL

KURT WALDHEIM WARNS AGAINST TALKS 'EUPHORIA'

OW191904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Former United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today described the recently resumed U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks as a "positive development" in international affairs but he warned against any kind of euphoria about the talks.

Addressing a luncheon on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the nation group of newspapers here, Waldheim said that after year of interruption, the two superpowers eventually resumed the dialogue. However, he said, there is absolutely no reason for euphoria of any kind because on the basic issues the two sides are still far apart, be it in the field of disarmament, regional conflicts or economic and social problems.

Waldheim is currently chairman of the interaction council, a newly established international body consisting of a group of 30 former heads of government and other international leaders who are united by a common concern for the political and economic problems of the world today.

In an environment dominated by the international arms race, he went on, military and strategic considerations tend to shape the overall relations between states, affecting all other relations and disturbing the economy.

He pointed out that the arms race drains away, more rapidly than ever, resources desperately needed for development. For instance, he said, the World Health Organization has spent about US\$83 million over 10 years to eradicate smallpox in the world and its program for eradicating malaria at an estimated cost of US\$450 million has faltered for lack of funds, although these figures are paltry in comparison to the cost of armaments.

So is the estimate of official foreign aid to developing countries from all sources in 1983--US\$33.6 billion--approximately 3 percent of the total global military expenditure, he added.

Waldheim asked, "How many African lives could be saved if only a portion of the money spent for armaments could be invested in Kenya, in East-Africa, for agricultural development?"

CSO: 4000/152

GENERAL

COMMENTARY URGES POSITIVITY IN GENEVA TALKS

OW091249 Beijing In Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Station commentator (Hung Bo) article: "On the Eve of Geneva Talks"]

[Text] As 12 March, the date for the beginning of the arms control talks between the Soviet Union and the United States draws closer, their argument concerning the issue of space weapons becomes more and more intense. Simultaneously, they are actively seeking support for their positions from West European countries.

Everybody knows that Reagan's strategic defense program, or the so-called Star Wars plan, is the focal point of the U.S.-Soviet dispute.

After the foreign ministers of the two countries, in January this year in Geneva, reached agreement on the resumption of arms control talks, the divergence of views of the two sides on this issue has become more acute.

The United States has said repeatedly that it will, under no circumstances, give up the Star Wars plan, and it has held discussions on the subject with many of its allies in Europe, and has not only asked that they support the plan, but also expects that they will participate in research work connected with the plan, and give every possible help.

It is precisely for this purpose that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger made recent visits to Britain and the FRG.

The Soviet Union thinks that, by developing space weapons, the United States is trying to achieve military superiority, and because of that, it is very concerned over the U.S. Star Wars plan.

Concerning the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, Gromyko, in his television interview, stressed that it is not possible to constructively examine the issues of strategic and intermediate nuclear weapons without examining the issue of space. If, in the course of the talks, the U.S. violates the extant agreement on space, continued Gromyko, the talks will collapse. He advocates discussion at the coming talks on the issues of space, strategic, and intermediate nuclear weapons, as a complex issue, and the reaching of an agreement, which is simultaneous and interrelated in all aspects.



To blunt Reagan's strategic defense program, Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, at the end of last, and the beginning of the current, month, paid visits to Italy and Spain, in order to persuade their leaders to reject the Star Wars plan. During these trips, Gromyko often stated that rejection of the Star Wars plan would make it possible to greatly reduce the number of strategic and intermediate nuclear weapons, through consultations.

On 4 March, in Moscow, during discussions with visiting FRG Foreign Minister Genscher on the question of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, Gromyko once more criticized the FRG Government for supporting the U.S. plan for developing space weapons, and stated that it can contribute to the achievement of success in the field of intermediate missiles at the coming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons only by stopping deployment of U.S. missiles in its territory.

It has been reported that the Soviet Union has proposed that France discuss the issue of space. West European countries have reacted differently to the U.S. strategic defense program. The FRG and Britain are for it, and France and other countries against it in the main. Reagan's strategic defense program is just one of the aspects of the space arms race, and in this field, generally speaking, and the West European countries have similar or identical views, which have found expression in all these countries being against the militarization of space and the space arms race between the two superpowers, demanding the United States and the Soviet Union have a serious attitude to the coming Geneva arms control talks, and placing high hopes on them.

This position of West European countries on the issue of space weapons, reflects the desire to reduce tension between East and West, defend security in Europe, and peace in the entire world.

Soviet-U.S. arms control talks will begin in Geneva soon. Confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States has made people notice the great differences existing between them, which will undoubtedly cast a shadow on the talks. Complex talks on the issues of strategic, intermediate nuclear, and space weapons, are themselves the result of a compromise between the United States and the Soviet Union, because the United States maintains superiority in some fields, and the Soviet Union in others.

If, at the talks, the sides insist on their views, and concede nothing to the other, the talks will not advance from deadlock. But, if the sides realize that the nuclear arms race will lead to useless expenditure of effort and funds, and will undermine peace, and start with a sincere desire to stop the arms race, they will have to considerably reduce existing nuclear arsenals, stop the arms race in space, and carry out its demilitarization. Only in this way will the talks move forward.

The United States and the Soviet Union must not forget that the peoples of the entire world, including their peoples, wish to see effective completion of talks, and are against their conducting an arms race under cover of the talks.

GENERAL

PRC SEEKS OVERSEAS TIES TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF EXPORTS

HK170502 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Mar 85 p 2

[By staff reporter Huo Zhenyi]

[Text] China, a potential trading giant in the world, is seeking closer ties with overseas counterparts in a bid to bring its exports up to international standards.

The State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection of China is now putting finishing touches on an agreement with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for ceramics exports to the United States.

The accord, expected to be signed sometime this year, will ensure that Chinese ceramic ware passes through U.S. customs smoothly to enter the American market, said Zhu Zhenyuan, deputy director general of the administration.

The local branches under the administration will issue certificates to Chinese ceramic ware intended for use in the preparation, serving and storage of food. Ceramics containing unsafe levels of lead or cadmium are not allowed into U.S. markets.

Zhu said both parties will also exchange information on data collection, technical updating, and improved methods of sampling and testing ceramics.

The Chinese administration is considering sending scientists to work alongside U.S. chemists in FDA laboratories for a period.

Zhu said his administration has been drafting a similar agreement with the Canadian Standards Association on Chinese electric appliances exports to that country.

Chinese exports to Japan are inspected according to clauses laid out in an accord signed between the two governments in 1979, Zhu said.

To ensure the export quality of Chinese products, the administration has played an active role in helping manufacturers, Zhu said.

With that assistance, China has retooled a number of meat factories whose canned pork and rabbit exports were banned from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1983. The state spent 36 million yuan revamping the factories.

Two of rabbit processing plants have been upgraded to meet standards set by West German sanitation authorities. Another four are expected to reach those standards soon, Zhu said.

The administration has also enlisted research institutes to assist in examining the quality of import and export commodities. They help inspect steel, machines, electric products and polyester fibres under the supervision of the administration.

China gets shortchanged, too, in the realm of international standards, Zhu said. His administration monitors imports to ensure that they meet standards.

When the chassis of certain Daimler-Benz dump trucks imported from the Federal Republic of Germany developed problems after running an average of only 7,000 kilometers, the Chinese importers lodged a claim with the help of the administration, Zhu said.

The administration plans to build some experiment centres equipped with imported, sophisticated facilities, Zhu said. Funds have been earmarked for the project, he said.

CSO: 4000/152

SOVIET UNION

REPORT ON GROMYKO'S VISITS TO ITALY, SPAIN

HK191530 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Ya Nan [0068 0589]: "Gromyko's Visit to Southern Europe"]

[Text] On 2 March, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko concluded his 5-day visit to Italy and Spain. This was the Soviet foreign minister's first visit to West European countries after the United States began to deploy its intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Italy, West Germany, and Britain in late 1983.

Coincidentally, Gromyko's visit was made on the eve of the reopening of the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva, and the countries he visited--Italy and Spain--are both members of NATO [as published] and both take a reserved attitude toward the U.S. plan for "Star Wars." Therefore, some Western newspapers and journals hold that Gromyko's visit "constituted part of Moscow's efforts to seek Western Europe's support for its position."

During his visit Gromyko discussed with the leaders of Italy and Spain issues concerning East-West relations and bilateral relations, but his activities during the 5-day visit showed that the main purpose of his visit was mainly to discuss the coming Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. In his public speeches in the two countries, Gromyko harshly attacked the United States' recent steps to build up its space defense system and bitterly: censured the United States for frenziedly pursuing the strategy of militarizing outer space in an attempt to win military superiority and to "disarm the other side." He also stressed that it would not be possible for the United States to win military superiority either on earth or in outer space. He demanded that the Reagan administration give up its "Star Wars" plan, and indicated that if the United States does give up its "Star Wars" plan, it will be possible to reach agreement on reducing strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons even to a substantial degree. These remarks of Gromyko's on the one hand showed that the Soviet Union refuses to be outdone by the United States in the development of space weapons, and on the other hand showed that they were intended to win over European opinion's sympathy and support. Reportedly, Gromyko urged Italy to take "concrete action" to promote the U.S.-Soviet talks and required Spain to openly oppose the "Star Wars" plan of the United States during his talks with the Italian and Spanish leaders. However, his call did not meet with enthusiastic responses from his hosts. Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, apart from expressing his support for Reagan's continuing space research, only reiterated that he hoped the Geneva talks "would be able to prevent the deployment of space weapons and to eliminate these weapons from the earth." Spanish Foreign

Minister Moran stressed Spain's independent position in the matter of defense affairs. This shows that even though the two European countries do not agree with the U.S. "Star Wars" plan without reservation, they do not want to impair their relations with the United States in exchange for gaining favor from the Soviet Union.

Another purpose of Gromyko's visit was to warn the West European countries of the consequences of deploying U.S. missiles on their territory. He critically pointed out that the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles had worsened the European situation to a serious degree, and stressed that the countries which accept the U.S. missiles will bear the same responsibility as the United States does, no matter whether they willingly do so. Western opinion holds that by saying so, Gromyko was trying to drive a wedge in relations between Rome and Washington. However, Italian Prime Minister Craxi has given Gromyko a clear reply: unless the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, reach an agreement on the issue of controlling nuclear weapons, Italy will not dismantle the U.S. cruise missiles that have been deployed.

During Gromyko's visit the Soviet Union signed agreements on preventing double taxation respectively with Italy and Spain. The Soviet Union also promised to help gradually reduce the huge adverse balance to Italy in bilateral trade, but Gromyko hinted that if Italy supports the military policy of the United States, it should not expect an increase in trade between the Soviet Union and Italy.

When answering reporters' question before he finished his trip to Southern Europe and left Madrid, Gromyko said "I cannot forecast" what results the Geneva talks will achieve, "because we cannot determine everything." Obviously, he could not add any sanguine factors to the future U.S.-Soviet talks by making this trip, because he knew that there were wide differences between the basic positions of the United States and the Soviet Union. However, the resumption of dialogue after the deadlock in East-West relations for more than 1 year and the better understanding between East and West through such visits at any rate are in the interests of both sides.

CSO: 4005/669

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

AFGHANS VIOLATE PAKISTAN AIRSPACE--Islamabad, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government today lodged a strong protest with the Kabul regime against violations of Pakistan's airspace. An official statement said that four Afghan aircraft flew 2 kilometers deep into the Pakistan airspace yesterday. They released two bombs and fired rockets south of Agandu, Chitral region of the Northwest Frontier Province. Fortunately, no damage or casualty was caused, it said. This was the fourth violation in 5 days that Afghan aircraft intruded into the airspace, bombed and rocketed the territory of Pakistan. Pakistan once again warned Kabul that "if such attacks do not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest with the Kabul authorities." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 17 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

DENG AIRS VIEWS, HOPES TO FORMER FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 12 Oct 84 p 3

/Article by Theo Sommer: "The Yellow Emperor's Descendant--Number One in the Middle Kingdom: Deng Xiaoping's View of the World and China's Future"/

/Excerpts/ This week Federal Chancellor Kohl met in Beijing with China's most powerful man: Deng Xiaoping. The ZEIT's editor-in-chief--in the company of Helmut Schmidt--had met Deng the week before. It was their fourth meeting in 9 years.

Beijing, in October. The most powerful man in China displays modesty. "I have left the scene," he tells the visitor from Germany. Noting his guest's disbelief, Deng Xiaoping concedes: "Well, I'm trying to be of service to our country. I'm still needed."

Indeed, China still needs him. The 80-year-old Deng is the motor of modernization, the driving force behind the enormous effort to lead a nation of over 1 billion people out of its isolation and push it into the industrial age; he is the balance in the rusty clockwork of the world's largest communist party. He has given up his positions of authority, the post of chief of staff and that of first deputy premier, but has retained--and wants to keep another 2 years--the chairmanship of both the state and the party military commission. He can afford not to attend the state banquet commemorating the establishment of the People's Republic of China. He carefully selects the foreign visitors he wants to see. His portrait is not displayed anywhere. And yet everyone knows that he is number one in the Middle Kingdom.

Deng pauses for effect. As to foreign policy, there will not be any changes, he says. "China will remain open to the outside world." Pointing to the agreement with Great Britain concerning the return of Hongkong in 1997, he states that China advocates amicable settlement of international disputes and that it will continue to work toward peaceful reunification with Taiwan; this policy, he says, will be immutable: "It is rooted in the hearts of all of the Yellow Emperor's descendants."



An astonishing statement, this racially proud reference to the legendary "Yellow Emperor" of prehistoric times; a statement made not by the Communist, but by the Chinese who survived the ups and downs of many ideological disputes, who stood the tests of a turbulent political life and has emerged a patriot, a realist.

At the banquet, Deng shows Helmut Schmidt how to handle the chopsticks. The choice dishes would have done a Ming emperor credit. Deng eats heartily and even drinks wine and mao-tai, a hard liquor made from millet; in the pauses between the courses, he smokes. There is no interruption in the political conversation.

Deng mentions the preponderance of old people in the party and among the generals and the industrial leaders: "This has always been a problem in our country. And today the young people are more competent than we were at that age." This situation is being remedied: People reaching retirement age now must actually retire; managerial personnel around the age of 40 are systematically promoted to responsible positions; the four criteria for executives are: "Young, educated, professional, revolutionary."

Deng talks about China's foreign policy. Its foundation: The country's independence. He says the Europeans, too, should become independent. "We always admired the policy pursued by de Gaulle." The relations between Europe and the United States should be based on equality.

Deng does not think much of the superpowers. He hopes the relations with the Soviet Union will improve, but for this to come about, the Russians--the talks with whom will be continued--would have to accept three conditions stipulated by China: Withdrawal from Afghanistan, discontinuance of the support for Vietnam's hegemony-oriented policy, and demilitarization of the territory along the Chinese border. Deng himself does not think the Soviets will agree to that. He points out that in the late 1950's Moscow tried to set itself up as China's "Big Brother" and overseer and then--upon failing to do so--broke faith and scrapped hundreds of agreements. The matter still rankles: "The Soviet Union calls itself a socialist country, but its system has nothing to do with Marxism or Socialism."

America? "It is a weakness of the Americans that their words are not matched by their deeds." Deng says that although in the Shanghai Communique the Americans had recognized Taiwan as part of China, the United States subsequently passed the Taiwan Relations Act, which is based on the Two-Chinas Theory and which shows that Washington considers Taiwan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier"--a parallel to Moscow's view of Vietnam. "There is no difference between the superpowers."

What about Vietnam? Deng points out that during the war against the United States Beijing granted Vietnam \$20 billion worth of support; subsequently, however, the Vietnamese--goaded by the Russians--suddenly turned against China, harassed the Chinese living in Vietnam, provoked border incidences and, most importantly, invaded Cambodia to set up a Great-Indochinese Federation led by Vietnam; Laos was already under Vietnamese control and the Vietnamese very much



wanted to include Thailand as well. "Under those conditions, what could we do? We launched a little operation and taught the Vietnamese a lesson. And we will do so again, if they do not soon withdraw from Cambodia."

Incidentally, Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk was guest of honor at the anniversary banquet. The Chinese are courting the man leading an anti-Vietnamese coalition including the butcher Pol Pot. The coalition commands over 60,000 troops--versus 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers deployed in the country and 600,000 Vietnamese settlers who have of late been establishing themselves there. It is difficult to assess the coalition's prospects, but it certainly can make things troublesome for Hanoi. Another reason why Beijing is supporting Prince Sihanouk is that it does not want to commit itself to Pol Pot. A communist Cambodia is not what Deng wants--this would only put off the neighboring countries. He would prefer a liberated Cambodia--a Cambodia that would be organized along different lines and that would accede to ASEAN.

And what about Japan? "We're on good terms. Some people want Japan, the economic power, to be a political and, above all, a military power as well. While this would be no cause for alarm to China, it would alarm the countries of Southeast Asia. They would worry about such a development. The Japanese had better be a little more modest."

Since 1978, when I saw him at a 3-hour meeting with a group of German journalists, Deng Xiaoping has become considerably calmer. He no longer speaks of the inevitability of World War III, the outbreak of which could at best be delayed a few years or decades. His entire development and reform program for China is based on the assumption of a lasting world peace. Similarly, his attitude regarding Soviet military power has become more relaxed. China has at its disposal a variety of modern weapons, he says, including a few--purely symbolic--atom bombs. It appears, however, that he counts on the symbol's deterrent effect. The Russians know that in a nuclear war the Chinese could inflict on them considerable harm. This gives the Chinese a sense of security.

Thus, in reply to the question whether it would really be possible to modernize an army of 4 million, Deng stated matter-of-factly: "It certainly is possible, but we do not want to spend a lot of money on it. First we want to modernize the economy. One of the reasons why the Soviet economy is stagnating is that the Russians spend far too much money on armaments and the military." Deng wants to avoid this mistake. He has given the army fair words, but not much of substance--and so far the soldiers have been bearing the veteran of the "Long March" no grudge.

Under Deng's direction, China has been changing in the last 5 years--more so than in the 30 preceding years. To be sure, some objectives proved too ambitious; many plans had to be revised; frequently, the gap between intention and implementation was unbridgable. But Deng unflinchingly follows his course. "Science knows no class differences," he says. "Management, too, is a science. We must study it." Undauntedly, he preaches: "Time is money and efficiency is life." And indeed, today China is showing itself in "a new light."

The country has become more colorful--gone is the dreary monotony of the blue ants. The people are more cheerful--the pressure of the chaotic years has finally been lifted. Since 1978, industrial production has been increasing by 8 percent annually and the upturn is reflected in the stores' window displays. The agricultural sector has been released from state control--the traveler is struck by the new affluence in the countryside; the ample assortment of produce in the markets is astonishing. In the cities, gigantic new housing complexes have been built--Beijing's skyline is past recognition. The country has opened up to the world: To trade, tourism, culture, advertising.

The question is: Can all this last? Will China finally be able to strike a balance between slavish submissiveness and rebellious ungovernability? In plain terms: What will become of Deng Xiaoping's policy, once he is gone?

Helmut Schmidt was not afraid of asking this question straight out and Deng on his part gave a clear answer.

"I did not do all that much. I only suggested two things: To introduce flexibility in the domestic economy and to open up the country to the world. It is up to others, however, to put this into practice. They do all the work and this proves: They will carry on even after I am gone."

This very month, the leadership will make certain decisions concerning the changeover of industry from strict economic planning to some kind of planned guidance. In his conversation with Schmidt, Prime Minister Zhao conceded that there may be some "opposition." Deng put it in similar terms: "There are some people to whom the reform in the cities is a cause for concern." Reassuringly, he added: "But I think that within 3 years their worries will have disappeared all by themselves."

Deng's team has ambitious plans. Will it be capable of the persistence necessary for success? Will the new policy be as markedly advantageous to the urban population as it has been to the people in the countryside in the last few years? Will the traditional Chinese business acumen prevail over the cowardly indolence of the overgrown bureaucracy? And finally: Will Deng Xiaoping be active long enough to keep China on course during the new policy's difficult start-up phase?

"I hope that when next we meet you will be as well and strong," Helmut Schmidt told Deng, taking his leave.

"I can't make any promises in this regard," Deng replied with a laugh.

"I'll pray for you, sir," Schmidt said.

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CSO: 3620/51

WESTERN EUROPE

QUEEN ELIZABETH RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW150754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] London, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Queen Elizabeth II received outgoing Chinese Ambassador Chen Zhaoyuan at Buckingham Palace today.

During the meeting, the Queen presented Chen with a signed photo of herself as a gift.

Earlier on Tuesday, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met with the ambassador at No 10 Downing Street. She told Chen that the past years saw rapid development in relations between Britain and China, and she described the Hong Kong accord as a successful one. She said she was looking forward to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Britain, which she hoped would bring about further progress in relations between the two countries.

Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe also met with the outgoing ambassador and expressed the same hope.

Over the last few days, the Great Britain-China Centre, the Sino-British Trade Council and the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding gave farewell dinners for Chen, who will leave here for home on 24 March at the termination of his tenure.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN PEACE PLAN--Managua, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, in a recent brief meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush, offered a four-point suggestion for improving Nicaraguan-U.S. relations, according to a "Voice of Nicaragua" broadcast this evening. While attending presidential inauguration ceremonies in Brazil, Ortega suggested to Bush that Nicaragua send home 100 Cuban military advisers, carry out a plan for reduction of armaments, continue the peace efforts of the Contadora group and resume the bilateral negotiations in Manzanillo, Mexico, between Nicaragua and the United States that were adjourned by the U.S. side 18 January after nine rounds. The brief talk between Ortega and Bush was welcomed by representatives from other countries attending the inauguration ceremony. But the American Embassy in Brasilia made no active response to Ortega's suggestion, according to Nicaraguan Embassy sources there. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 16 Mar 85]

GREETINGS TO BRAZIL--Brasilia, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Gu Mu, state councillor of China, today handed in his credentials as the Chinese Government special envoy to attend the inauguration of new Brazilian President Tancredo Neves. While handing the credentials to the outgoing President Figueiredo at the Presidential Palace, Gu conveyed the best regards of Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang to President Figueiredo. Also present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador to Brazil Xu Zhongfu. Gu Mu and his party arrived here this morning after a stopover at Rio de Janeiro yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 15 Mar 85]

NICARAGUA-U.S. PEACE AGREEMENT--Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said Monday in Rio de Janeiro that his country is seeking a peace agreement with the United States, according to reports from Brasilia. Ortega arrived in Brazil last week to attend the inauguration of the new Brazilian president. He then visited Rio de Janeiro at the invitation of Governor Leonel Brizola, and will go to Sao Paulo to meet with businessmen there. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/152

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION OF CHINA'S MINORITY NATIONALITIES DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 84 pp 21-27

[Article by Zhang Tianlu [1728 1131 6424]: "Developments and Changes in the Population of China's Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] China is a unified multinational country. Since liberation, the state has officially recognized 55 minority nationalities, with an additional 880,000 persons still not belonging to an officially recognized nationality.

Hand-gathered data from the censuses of 1953, 1964 and particularly 1982, as well as 10-percent samples, enable us to get a fairly comprehensive understanding of the population of China's minority nationalities.

1. Increases in the Population of China's Minority Nationalities

Before liberation, some minority nationalities still had populations of the primitive reproduction type, even to the point where for a short time in some nationality areas, the population belonged to the special type characterized by a low birthrate, a high death rate and a negative growth rate (see Chart 1).

Since liberation, and since 1964 in particular, the minority nationality population has grown faster than the Han population. As of 1 July 1953, the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland had a population of 579,603,000, which included a minority nationality population of 35.32 million. According to the 1982 census, China's population was 1,003,937,000, 73.21 percent larger than it was 29 years before. In that 29-year period, the average annual growth rate was 1.912 percent. The Han population grew 71.2 percent from 1953 to 1982 for an average annual rate of 1.87 percent, while the minority nationality population grew 90.4 percent for an average annual rate of 2.24 percent (see Chart 2).

Chart 2 shows that since liberation, the growth of the minority nationality population has not only eliminated the trends of decline and stagnation but has occurred at a rapid rate (see Charts 3 and 4).

From 1953 to 1964, the minority nationality population increased at an average rate of 1.11 percent annually, while the Han population grew at a rate of 1.59 percent, or nearly half a percentage point faster. The primary reason for

Key: 1. Chart 1: Population growth in certain nationality areas

2. Unit: Percent  
 3. Nationality and location  
 4. Year of survey  
 5. Birth rate  
 6. Death rate  
 7. Rate of natural increase  
 8. Miao in Xuyong in southern Sichuan (12) 注: ① 《川南苗族人口和调查》, 边政公论,  
 9. Sedentary Mongols in northeast China (13) 第三卷, 1943年。  
 10. Nomadic Mongols in northeast China ②③ 《东北各民族之生死统计》, 国立北  
 11. Mongols in Nei Monggol (14) 阳医学院卫生学科, 民国36年。  
 12. Notes ④ 《人口理论》, 北京经济学院人口室  
 13. "Chuannan Miaozu renkou han (15) 编, 1978年。  
 14. "Dongbei ge minzu zhi shengsi: Tongji," Guoli Shenyang Yizueyuan Weisheng  
 15. "Renkou lilun," Beijing jingji Xueyuan Renkou Shi, 1978.

(1) 表一		(2) 单位: %			
(3) 族别	(4) 调查年代	(5) 出生率	(6) 死亡率	(7) 自然增长率	
(8) 川南叙永苗族①	1943	33.6	50.6	-16.7	
(9) 东北定居蒙族②	1939—40	37.3	44.2	-6.9	
(10) 东北游牧蒙族③	1941	21.7	28.3	-6.6	
(11) 内蒙古蒙族④	1939—40	30.3	44.2	-13.9	

Key: 1. Chart 2: Statistics on changes in population of minority nationalities whose populations exceed 1,000,000

(1) 表二 (2) 单位: 万人				(2) 单位: 10,000 persons	
(3) 族别	(4) 1953年中	(5) 1964年中	(6) 1982年中	(7) 民族	(8) 21. End of
4. 少数民族人口	3,532.00	3,988.4	6,723.33	5. Zhuang	
(5) 壮族	661.15	838.6	1,337.82	6. Hui	18. Bai
(6) 回族	355.94	447.3	721.94	7. Uygur	19. Tujia
(7) 维吾尔族	364.01	399.6	595.71	8. Yi	20. Source: censuses
(8) 苗族	325.43	338.1	545.34	9. Miao	of 1953,
(9) 苗族	251.13	278.2	503.09	10. Tibetan	1964 and
(10) 藏族	277.56	250.1	387.01	11. Mongol	1982
(11) 蒙古族	146.36	196.6	341.17	12. Manchu	
(12) 彝族	241.89	269.6	429.92	13. Buyi	
(13) 布依族	121.79	131.8	212.05	14. Korean	
(14) 朝鲜族	112.04	121.0	176.39	15. Yao	
(15) 瑶族	66.59	85.7	140.27	16. Dong	
(16) 侗族	71.28	83.6	142.51	17. Hani	
(17) 哈尼族	48.12	62.9	105.88		
(18) 白族	66.71	70.7	113.11		
(19) 土家族	—	52.5	283.27		

(20) 资料来源: 一、二、三、次人口普查数字。

Key: 1. Chart 3: Changes in nationality populations in each census year

(1) 表三		(2) 单位: 万人					
		(3) 1953年7月1日		(3) 1964年7月1日		(3) 1982年7月1日	
		人(4)	%	人(4)	%	人(4)	%
(5) 全国人口		57,960.3	100.00	69,122.0	100.00	100,393.7	100.00
(6) 汉族		54,428.3	93.94	65,129.6	94.2	93,670.4	93.30
(7) 少数民族		3,532.0	6.06	3,988.4	5.78	6,723.3	6.70

(8) 资料来源: 三次人口普查数字。

(9) 注: 全国和少数民族人口均未含军队数。



Key: 1. Chart 4: Growth rates for nationality populations in each census year

2. Unit: Percent
3. Year
4. Total increase from one census year to the next
5. Average annual growth rate between census years
6. Han
7. Minority nationalities
8. Sources: Censuses of 1953, 1964 and 1982

(1) 表四 (2) 单位: %

年 (3) 代	1964/1953	1982/1964
(4) 两次普查间人口增长比例		
汉 (6) 族	19.01	43.82
少数民族	712.95	68.57
(5) 平均年增长率		
汉 (6) 族	1.59	2.04
少数民族	71.11	2.94

(8) 资料来源: 根据三次人口普查数字计算。

Key: 1. Chart 5: Natural changes in the populations of some nationality areas

(1) 表五 一些民族地区人口自然变动表

(2) 民族地区	(3) 年	(4) 出生率 (‰)	(5) 死亡率 (‰)	(6) 自然增长率 (‰)
(7) 内蒙古陈①	1952~53	41.5	17.9	23.6
(8) 巴尔虎旗 (牧区)	1957~60	47.1	15.1	31.2
	1962~64	50.9	12.7	38.2
(9) 广西壮族自治区	1954	36.39	15.2	21.19
	1957	32.98	11.94	21.04
	1964	41.04	10.55	30.49
(10) 新疆维吾尔自治区	1954	29.78	16.06	13.72
	1957	28.00	14.06	13.94
	1964	42.26	16.35	25.91

(11) 资料来源: ①《人口与经济》, 北京经济学院人口所, 1981年第6期。

2. Nationality area
3. Year
4. Birth rate
5. Death rate
6. Rate of natural increase
- 7-8. Old Barga Banner (special zone) in Nei Monggol
9. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
10. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
11. Source: (1) "Renkou Yu jingji" Beijing Jingji Xueyuan Renkou Suo, Issue 6, 1981.

Key: 1. Chart 6: Changes in population density in the five autonomous regions

表六 (1) (2) (人/平方公里)

地 (3) 区 别	1953年	1964年	1982年
(4) 新疆维吾尔自治区	3.0	5	8
(5) 西藏自治区	1.0	1.0	1.6
(6) 宁夏回族自治区	—	32	59
(7) 广西壮族自治区	85	101	158
(8) 内蒙古自治区	6.1	10	16

(9) 资料来源: 根据三次人口普查数据计算。

2. Persons per square kilometer
3. Autonomous region
4. Xinjiang Uygur
5. Tibet
6. Ningxia Hui
7. Guangxi Zhuang
8. Nei Monggol
9. Sources: Census of 1953, 1964 and 1982

this was that the vast majority of nationality areas were in the stage of democratic reform and socialist transformation, when they were making only preliminary progress in the economic, cultural, medical and public health spheres. Despite higher levels of population and child-bearing, mortality rates were still rather high (see chart 5).

From 1964 to 1982, nationality areas made constant progress in the social, economic, cultural, medical and public health spheres. In some of those areas, birth control work was gradually launched only in 1979. The total birthrate among women of child-bearing age in the minority nationality areas was much higher than that in Han areas. According to a 0.1-percent sample of China's population taken in 1982, the total birthrate for the rural minority nationality population in 1981 was 5.05 and for the rural Han population, it was 2.76.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, the death rate in the vast majority of the nationality areas declined to a level approaching the low level of the Han areas, and so the rate of natural increase clearly rose somewhat.

Because the minority nationality population grew faster than that of the Han, it also gradually increased as a proportion of the national population. That proportion stood at approximately 5.8 percent in the years before 1964 and rose to 6.7 percent in 1982. Before 1964, 10 nationalities had a population of more than 1 million, but as of 1982, 15 had that many people. Those 10 made up 81.44 percent of China's minority nationality population, while those 15 made up 89.9 percent in 1982.

Since liberation, and since 1964 in particular, there have been four main reasons for the accelerated growth of the minority nationality population:

1. In the 1950's, by stages and in groups and by suiting measures to local conditions, every part of China underwent democratic reform and socialist transformation and eliminated the foundation for class exploitation and ethnic discrimination. Only then could the policies of equality, unity and prosperity for all nationalities (including population policy) be carried out extensively and intensively on a nationwide basis; only then were the minority nationalities enabled to skip one or two social stages and enter socialist society. Thus their populations have been aided in making the rapid change from the reproduction type.

2. Identification of nationalities has been done. In 1953, the state officially recognized 41 nationalities. This number rose to 53 in 1964 and 55 in 1979. China's minority nationality population has grown along with the number of its minority nationalities.

3. Since liberation, the state has always attached importance to the growth of the minority nationality population. It has taken every kind of measure to improve the situation of few medical personnel and few medicines in nationality areas. In a short time, this policy has effectively prevented and cured all acute infectious diseases and local diseases that used to severely harm the people of minority nationalities. It has also enormously enhanced the physical health of the population and rapidly lowered the death rate.



4. Because of its thorough implementation of the policy of equality among nationalities--particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee in 1978--the government has laid down regulations "concerning the recovery or correction of nationality status." It has thus made some persons, who in the past had not indicated their nationality status correctly, "return to their roots" one after another. According to the facts, they register as, or correct their registration to that of, members of minority nationalities.

Intermarriage between minority nationalities and the Han is another reason for the rapid growth of the minority nationality population. This is because under the nationality policy, the overwhelming majority of the children of these mixed marriages register as members of minority nationalities.

## II. Some Changes in the Territorial Distribution of China's Minority Nationality Population

Although the minority nationalities make up only 6.7 percent of China's population, they are scattered over territory that makes up 62.5 percent of China's land area.<sup>2</sup> Over a long period of historical development, the distribution of China's minority nationalities has gradually given rise to a situation where each nationality lives together with another nationality or other nationalities, lives in compact communities and lives in interlocking patterns of inhabitation. Some minority nationalities have on the one hand one or several areas where they live in compact communities and on the other hand are scattered throughout China. The northwest, the southwest, Guangxi, Hunan and Hubei in south-central China and Nei Monggol in north China are the areas with the largest minority nationality populations. They are also the areas with the greatest concentrations of the nationalities' autonomous regions, districts and counties (banners).

### 1. The Population in the Nationality Autonomous Areas Is Unevenly Distributed

During the 1982 census, the nationality autonomous areas (i.e., 5 autonomous regions, 30 autonomous districts and 72 autonomous counties) had a population of 120,071,000 (which included a minority nationality population of 50.075 million, or 41.7 percent).<sup>3</sup> Hence their population accounted for 11.96 percent of China's population. Their average population density was only 20 persons per square kilometer, just about 1/5 of the national average of 105. On the other hand, the population in each nationality autonomous area was unevenly distributed. The population density of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (158 persons) was 99 times that of the Tibetan Autonomous Region. The Linxia Hui Autonomous District in Gansu, the Qiannan Buyi-Miao Autonomous District in Guizhou and the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous District in Hunan had population densities of 173, 114 and 113 persons. The Bayan Gol Mongol Autonomous District in Xinjiang and 3 areas in Qinghai (the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous District, the Ngolog Tibetan Autonomous District and the Haixi Tibetan-Mongol-Kazakh Autonomous District) had population densities of 1.1, 1.1 and 0.8 persons.

There are three reasons for the uneven distribution of the population. First, the nationality autonomous areas have different natural conditions and

different economic. Autonomous regions, districts and counties with high population densities are often located on plains and on hilly areas with tropical, subtropical and temperate monsoon climates. Moreover, they are areas in which rice, wheat, corn and other high-yield crops are planted. In contrast, sparsely populated autonomous areas are often located in areas of nomadic animal husbandry on interior plateaus and in deserts with arid and cold climates. Second, the nationality autonomous areas differ in terms of how long they have been developed and in terms of technological and cultural levels. If an autonomous area has a long history of human activity and relatively high cultural and technological levels, its population density is bound to be somewhat high. Conversely, a short history of human activity and relatively low cultural and technological levels mean a somewhat low population density. Third, the nationality autonomous regions differ in terms of the difficulty or convenience of communication with the outside world.

## 2. Population Density in Nationality Autonomous Regions Is Rising Quickly.

The fastest population increases in the 1953-82 period were registered by the autonomous regions of Xinjiang and Nei Monggol, namely, 168.6 percent and 162.5 percent. Tibet registered the slowest increase, a mere 48.8 percent. Apart from rapid natural increase, the main reason for the fairly rapid or the most rapid population growth in Xinjiang and Nei Monggol was the large net gain from migration and the offspring of the migrants. It is estimated that the migrants and their children accounted for about one-third of the population in those autonomous regions.

The rate of population growth has determined the rate of increase in population density. And besides being restricted and influenced by natural conditions, past development and economic and technological levels, the widely disparate population densities of the autonomous regions must have been influenced by policies on migration and birth control.

From 1964 to 1982, the greatest increase in population density took place in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, namely, 84.4 percent. Next came Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with 80 percent. Nei Monggol Autonomous Region was last but still registered an increase of 56.3 percent (see Chart 6).

## 3. The Range of Counties and Cities With Minority Nationality Populations Scattered Among Han Populations Is Ever Widening.

The minority nationality population scattered among the Han was 14.74 million<sup>4</sup> at the end of 1980 and rose to 17.16 million<sup>5</sup> by 1 July 1982. During this period of 1.5 years, the increase was 16.4 percent for an average annual increase of 10.66 percent. These figures take into account the natural growth of the scattered minority nationality population and the migrants who went from compact communities to areas with a scattered population. In this way, the share of each minority nationality's population made up by that nationality's scattered members rose from 23.8 percent in 1980 to 25.5 percent.

Among the 2,369 city- and county-level units at the end of 1982, the Hui were the most widely distributed; they were found in 2,310 cities and counties, up 185 from the 1964 total of 2,125. During that same period, the number of cities and towns with Mongols rose by 536 from 1,327 to 1,863, and the number with regard to Manchus increased by 302 from 1,790 to 2,092. Hence most of China's counties and cities have Hui, Mongols and Manchus. But the greatest increases in diffusion were registered by the Moinba (571 percent), the Jing (373 percent), the Tu (461 percent), the Drung (200 percent), the Hezhen (212 percent), the Pumi (256 percent) and 13 other nationalities.

The diffusion of the minority nationality population and the increase in the nationality population scattered among the Han is advantageous to contact and between all nationalities; to mutual learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses and to common progress for all nationalities; to the enrichment and development of each nationality's merits and characteristics; and to the improvement of both the quantity and the quality of the minority nationality population. Hence they are advantageous to the common development and prosperity of all nationalities.

Many factors--geographic, professional and vocational, cultural and technological, linguistic and historic--affect the rate of diffusion of the minority nationality population. But in China, the extensive and intensive pursuit of the policy of equality and unity of nationalities will result in respect and solicitude for every nationality, whether large or small, whether scattered in the cities or in the countryside. This is the most basic reason for the accelerated diffusion of the nationality population and for the increase in the numbers of nationality members scattered among the Han.

**III. China's Minority Nationality Population Is Youthful, Contains Many Marriageable Persons, Produces Many Children and Has a Birthrate Whose Peak Will Be Sustained for a Long Time**

1. A 10-percent sample taken in 1982 indicated that the minority nationality population had a median age of only 19.41 (China's was 22.91, Beijing's was 27.2). It thus belongs to the youthful type of population.

If we exclude the Koreans, Manchus and Hui (whose median ages were relatively high) from the 15 minority nationalities of 1 million people or more, the remaining 12 all had median ages below 20 (see Chart 7). They all belonged to the youthful type of population.

2. Comparisons of China's minority nationality population with those of China and the world in terms of children, working-age persons, elderly persons and the old-young ratio also show that its coefficients of youth and children and of elderly persons and its old-young ratio are characteristic of the youthful type of population (see Chart 8).

If we exclude the Koreans (whose coefficient of youth and children was relatively low and whose old-young ratio was relatively high) from the 15 minority nationalities of 1 million people or more, the remaining 14 all had high coefficients of youth and children, low coefficients of elderly persons

Key: 1. Chart 7: Median ages of minority nationalities of more than 1,000,000 people.

2. Nationality
3. Median age
4. Nationality
5. Median age
6. Total nationality population
7. Korean
8. Manchu
9. Hui
10. Tibetan
11. Tujia
12. Uyгур
13. Zhuang
14. Dong
15. Buyi
16. Bai
17. Mongol
18. Yao
19. Yi
20. Miao
21. Hani

(1) 表七

(2) 民族别	(3) 年龄中位数	(4) 民族别	(5) 年龄中位数
(6) 各民族人口	19.41	(14) 侗族	19.35
(7) 朝鲜族	24.32	(15) 布依族	19.33
(8) 满族	21.28	(16) 白族	19.26
(9) 回族	20.38	(17) 蒙古族	19.08
(10) 藏族	19.72	(18) 瑶族	18.81
(11) 土家族	19.66	(19) 彝族	18.25
(12) 维吾尔族	19.61	(20) 苗族	18.21
(13) 壮族	19.46	(21) 哈尼族	18.03

(22) 资料来源: 根据10%抽样汇总数据计算得来。

Key: 1. Chart 8: 1982 comparison of minority nationality age groups with those of China and the rest of the world.

(1) 表八

(3) 地区别	(4) 10—14岁	(4) 15—64岁	(5) 65岁以上	(6) 老少比
世界平均①(7)	35	59	6	17.1
发达国家和地区①(8)	23	66	11	47.8
发展中国家和地区①(9)	39	57	4	10.3
中(10) 国②	33.6	61.5	4.9	14.6
(11) 其中, 少数民族②	39.2	56.3	4.5	11.5

(12) 资料来源: ①国外数据是根据1982 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau Inc. ② 中国数据是根据10%抽样汇总数字计算得来。

2. Unit: Percent
3. Area
4. Years of age
5. Years of age or older
6. Old-young ratio
7. World average
8. Developed countries and areas
9. Developing countries and areas
10. China as a whole
11. All China's minority nationalities
12. Sources: (1) Figures for foreign countries come from the 1982 World Population Reference Bureau, Inc

(2) Figures for China come from 10-percent samples.

Key: 1. Chart 9. Age groups of the entire minority nationality population and of minority nationalities of more than 1,000,000 people

2. Unit: Percent
3. Nationality
4. Years of age
5. Years of age or older
6. Old-young ratio
7. Total minority nationality population
8. Mongol
9. Hui
10. Tibetan
11. Uyгур
12. Miao
13. Yi
14. Zhuang
15. Buyi
16. Korean
17. Manchu
18. Dong
19. Yao
20. Bai
21. Tujia
22. Hani
23. Sources: 10-percent samples

(1) 表九

(3) 民族别	(4) 10—14岁	(4) 15—64岁	(5) 65岁以上	(6) 老少比
(7) 全体少数民族	39.16	56.34	4.50	11.51
(8) 蒙古族	39.36	57.11	3.50	8.89
(9) 回族	36.79	59.11	4.10	11.14
(10) 藏族	39.83	55.37	4.80	12.00
(11) 维吾尔族	40.38	54.42	5.20	12.88
(12) 苗族	12.25	53.55	4.20	9.91
(13) 瑶族	42.17	53.93	3.90	9.25
(14) 壮族	38.84	52.26	4.90	12.62
(15) 布依族	39.70	55.30	5.00	12.59
(16) 朝鲜族	28.24	67.66	4.10	11.52
(17) 侗族	34.06	56.73	4.50	13.24
(18) 仡佬族	38.77	56.73	4.50	11.61
(19) 瑶族	40.41	55.09	4.50	11.14
(20) 白族	39.16	56.21	4.60	11.75
(21) 土家族	37.50	57.80	4.70	12.53
(22) 哈尼族	42.51	53.99	3.50	8.23

(23) 资料来源: 根据10%抽样汇总数据计算得来。

and low old-young ratios. The Uygur, the Miao, the Yi, the Yao and the Hani all had coefficients of youth and children that exceeded 40 percent (see Chart 9). Hence the 14 nationalities have relatively high future birthrates and rates of natural increase, and they belong to the growth type of the reproduction type of population.

IV. The Cultural Level of China's Minority Nationalities Has Risen Rather Fast, But Most Lag Far Behind the Han in Meeting the Requirements for Modernization.

1. Before liberation, it may be said, China's minority nationalities had a history of social development in which primitive society, slave society, feudal serf society and feudal society coexisted. Under the restriction and influence of such a socioeconomic formation, all but a very few of the minority nationalities had low cultural levels, with some even mired in a primitive and ignorant state.

Before liberation, only 13 of the 55 minority nationalities had written languages in fairly common use. These were the Mongols, the Hui, the Tibetans, the Uygur, the Koreans, the Manchus, the Kazakhs, the Dai, the Russians, the Xibe, the Tatars, the Uzbeks and the She. Although 8 others (the Miao, the Yi, the Lisu, the Wa, the Naxi, the Lahu, the Jingpo and the Jing) had written languages, they either were not used much or were incomplete. The remaining 34 minority nationalities lacked their own written language.

As for education, many nationality areas had no schools before liberation and had illiteracy rates of 95 percent or more. Some nationalities, therefore, had to keep records by tying knots and carving wood, keep accounts with soybeans or balls of sheep dung and use leaves as tools for passing on feelings and knowledge. All this made it very difficult for the minority nationalities to develop.

Before liberation, the Hui and the Manchus used the same language as the Han, while the other 53 nationalities used their own spoken languages. It was very common for nationalities to speak mutually intelligible languages.

2. Since liberation, the government has been very much concerned about the development of the minority nationalities' spoken and written languages. In accordance with its guiding principles of "voluntary choice" and benefit for the development and prosperity of each minority nationality, the government has actively aided the Zhuang, the Yi, the Buyi, the Miao, the Dong, the Hani, the Lisu, the Li, the Wa and the Naxi in formulating written languages based on the Latin alphabet. It has helped the Dai design two programs of reform for their language, based on their two large dialectal areas of Xishuangbanna and Dehong. It has helped the Jingpo and the Lahu improve their original Latin alphabets. Thus the government has promoted the development of the culture and education of the minority nationalities.

Vigorous development of minority nationality education is one of the key problems in the drive for development and prosperity for the nationalities. With the utmost concern, the government is actively helping the minority



nationality areas grow economically and culturally. At the same time that the gross value of industrial and agricultural output in the nationality areas is growing rapidly, so too are culture and education developing (see Chart 10).

3. According to data from a 10-percent sample, the minority nationalities have 37 college-educated persons per 10,000 population, a figure which is 38.3 percent lower than the national average of 60. The corresponding figures for senior middle school education, junior middle school and primary school are 455 (31.3 percent lower), 1,216 (31.5 percent lower) and 3,021 (14.6 percent lower). Given the rather low starting points for the minority nationalities' cultural and educational levels, they cannot possibly reach their proper heights if they do not develop faster than the country as a whole. But it must be noted that the current state of education and the level of development of intellectual resources in the minority nationality areas are **extremely ill-suited** for large-scale modernization. Hence effective measures should be taken quickly in order to improve this situation as fast as possible.

The cultural levels of China's minority nationalities with more than 1 million people are developing unevenly (see Chart 11). In the case of the Koreans, the Mongols, the Hui and the Manchus, the number of college-educated persons per 10,000 population already exceeds the national average of 60. But the corresponding figure for the Tibetans, the Miao, the Yi, the Buyi, the Yao, the Tujia and the Hani is below 15. From now on, it will be an extremely arduous task to raise the excessively low cultural level of the minority nationality population in terms of the number of college-educated persons.

In 1982, illiterates and semiliterates made up 42.63 percent of the 12-and-over age group in the minority nationality population, as against the national average of 31.9 percent. Female illiteracy was much higher than male illiteracy, as 29.71 percent of the males in the 12-and-over age group were illiterate or semiliterate (19.17 percent was the national average), while the figure for females was 55.97 percent (45.27 percent was the national average). Hence female illiteracy was nearly double male illiteracy (see Chart 12).

Chart 12 shows us that of the minority nationalities with more than 1 million people, illiteracy and semiliteracy among the Koreans, the Manchus, the Mongols and the Zhuang are already lower than the national average. On the other hand, illiteracy and semiliteracy among the Yi, the Tibetans and the Hani exceed 60 percent.

Female illiteracy and semiliteracy exceed their male counterparts in every minority nationality. Only among the Mongols, the Koreans and the Manchus are female illiteracy and semiliteracy lower than the national average. Among the Tibetans, the Miao, the Yi, the Buyi, the Dong, the Yao, the Bai and the Hani they are higher than 60 percent. And among a few nationalities, female illiteracy and semiliteracy are 2 to 3 times higher than their male counterparts. It should be pointed out that elimination of illiteracy among middle-aged and young women and improvement of their cultural level will not only have a major effect of social progress and economic modernization in the nationality areas but will also contribute to the conscious launching of

Key: 1. Chart 10: Economic and educational development in minority nationality areas during 1952-1982

2. Item	3. Unit	表十 (1)	(3)	(4)
4. Percentage increase from 1952 to 1982		项 (2) 目	单位	1952年 1978年 1982年 1952-82年 增长百分比
5. One		(5) 工农业总产值	(16)元	57.9 367.7 561.9 875.6
6. Gross value of industrial and agricultural output		(7) 农业总产值	(16)元	46.5 155.6 281.0 504.3
7. Gross value of agricultural output		(8) 工业总产值	(16)元	11.4 212.1 283.9 2,390.4
8. Gross value of industrial output		(9) 少数民族在校学生	(10)	
9. Two		(11) 高等学校	(17)人	0.29 3.60 5.34 1,741.4
10. Minority nationality students enrolled in school		(12) 中等学校	(17)人	9.20 52.62 187.30 1,935.9
11. Schools of higher learning		(13) 小学校	(17)人	47.42 768.56 823.86 458.8
12. Secondary schools		(14) 少数民族教师	(15)	
13. Primary schools		(11) 高等学校	(18)人	623* 5,876 9150 1,368.7
14. Three		(12) 中等学校	(17)人	0.27 11.69 11.26 4,070.1
15. Minority nationality instructors		(13) 小学校	(17)人	5.98* 31.02 34.32 473.9
16. 100 million yuan		(19) 资料来源: 《中国统计年鉴》, 中国统计出版社, 1983年.		
		(20) 带*号是1953年数		
		17. 10,000 persons		
		18. Persons		
		19. Source: "Zhongguo tongji nianjian," "Zhongguo tongji chunbanshe," 1983.		
		20. *1953 figure		

Key: 1. Chart 11: Educational levels for China's minority nationalities as a whole and for its minority nationalities of more than 1,000,000 people

2. Per 10,000 persons	3. Minority nationality	4. College or vocational school	(1) 表十一	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(每万人) <sup>(2)</sup>
5. College			(3) 民族别	大学专业	大学肄业或在校	高中	初中	小(8)学
6. Senior middle school			(9) 全国平均	42.8	15.5	662.2	1,775.8	3,537.7
7. Junior middle school			(10) 各少数民族平均	26.9	10.1	455.0	1,216.0	3,021.0
8. Primary school			(11) 蒙古族	50.5	36.9	759.0	1,664.0	3,462.0
9. National average			(12) 回族	50.4	18.1	630.0	1,639.0	2,600.0
10. Minority nationality average			(13) 藏族	11.7	1.5	95.0	323.0	1,630.0
11. Mongol			(14) 维吾尔族	18.6	7.0	350.0	1,017.0	3,318.0
12. Hui	24. Tujia		(15) 苗族	8.9	2.1	198.0	712.0	2,485.0
13. Tibetan	25. Hani		(16) 彝族	6.1	1.3	107.0	603.0	2,347.0
14. Uyghur	26. Sources:		(17) 壮族	16.9	4.1	539.0	1,383.0	3,683.0
15. Miao	10-percent		(18) 布依族	10.9	2.4	191.0	855.0	2,638.0
16. Yi	samples		(19) 朝鲜族	157.4	65.2	1,857.0	3,017.0	2,877.0
17. Zhuang			(20) 满族	68.1	21.0	915	2,319.0	3,828.0
18. Buyi			(21) 侗族	18.8	6.2	305.6	1,068.0	3,345.0
19. Korean			(22) 瑶族	9.3	5.4	296.0	770.0	3,184.0
20. Manchu			(23) 白族	30.2	8.0	348.0	1,254.0	3,436.0
21. Dong			(24) 土家族	10.5	2.4	472.0	1,406.0	3,971.5
22. Yao			(25) 哈尼族	2.7	0.9	93.7	466.4	1,807.0
23. Bai			(26) 资料来源: 根据10%抽样汇总资料计算得来.					

Key: 1. Chart 12: Illiterates and semiliterates in the 12-and-over age group among the minority nationalities

2. Minority nationality
3. Percentage of illiterates and semiliterates in the population
4. Total
5. Males
6. Females
7. China as a whole
8. All minority nationalities
9. Mongol
10. Hui
11. Tibetan
12. Uygur
13. Miao
14. Yi
15. Zhuang
16. Buyi
17. Korean
18. Manchu
19. Dong
20. Yao
21. Bai
22. Tujia
23. Hani
24. Sources:  
10-percent  
samples

(1) 表十二 (2)		(3)		
民 族 别		文盲、半文盲占12岁及12岁以上人口的%		
		合(4) 计	(5) 男	(6) 女
全(7) 国		31.90	19.17	45.27
各少数民族(8)		42.63	29.71	55.97
蒙 古 族(9)		28.55	21.09	36.65
回 族(10)		41.22	29.73	53.01
藏 族(11)		74.83	61.39	87.22
维 吾 尔 族(12)		42.12	38.70	45.76
苗 族(13)		58.02	39.48	77.48
侗 族(14)		61.56	45.68	77.64
壮 族(15)		31.36	15.73	46.97
布 依 族(16)		55.79	33.78	77.76
朝 鲜 族(17)		10.45	4.67	15.99
满 族(18)		17.03	11.78	23.27
侗 族(19)		44.56	25.45	65.64
瑶 族(20)		47.73	31.55	64.77
白 族(21)		40.76	20.35	60.70
土 家 族(22)		33.41	19.93	48.19
哈 尼 族(23)		70.05	56.25	84.15

(24)资料来源:根据10%抽样汇总资料计算得来。

family planning and to the creation of a new generation, well-born, well-raised and well-developed morally, intellectually and physically.

In sum, hand-gathered data from the 3d census and from 10-percent sample already point out clearly that because of correctly formulated and implemented nationality and population policies, China's minority nationalities have achieved much in the areas of population growth, geographic distribution and improved cultural levels. Nevertheless, there are still quite a few unsolved problems. I believe that henceforth socialist modernization will bring even greater improvement.

(This writer's work unit is the Beijing College of Economics.)

125/0  
CSO: 4005/351



EAST REGION

SHANDONG STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

SK140741 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The 12th Standing Committee meeting of the provincial people's congress held a plenary session on the morning of 13 March. The session listened to the explanation given by the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the draft temporary provisions concerning the drawing up of local rules and regulations and the report on the handling of the motions raised by the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and on the criticism and suggestions offered by the people's deputies.

Xu Leijina, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin, and Liu Gan, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Ma Lianli, vice governor of the province; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial higher people's court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the pertinent provincial departments, Standing Committees of the people's congresses in various cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial people's government, liaison stations for the people's congress work in various localities, and some county people's congress Standing Committees.

CSO: 4005/658

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK140215 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The Ninth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPPCC committee opened in Jinan on 13 March. The major subject of this meeting is to discuss and decide on matters relating to the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. The items on the agenda of this meeting are: 1) Examine and discuss the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee and the report on the handling of the motions raised at the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee; 2) deliberate on the augmentation of the membership of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; 3) adopt the matters relating to organizational readjustment and personnel changes; 4) examine and discuss the preparations for convening the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; and 5) adopt the decision on convening the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the plenary meeting held on the morning of 13 March, (Xu Pengxian), secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, read out the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee with the entrustment of the Standing Committee. Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. He called on all members participating in the meeting to conscientiously discuss and revise the work report of the Standing Committee, and express their opinions concerning the arrangements for the future work of the provincial CPPCC committee, particularly concerning ways to make the best use of talented people, and to help the province build the spiritual and material civilizations, carry out the economic structure reform, and open to the outside world.

Attending the meeting were Zhou Xingfu, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Xu Wenyuan, Kong Lingren, and Ding Fangming, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending were Wang Zhe, Li Lin, and Bai Yanbo.

CSO: 4005/658

EAST REGION

SHANDONG TO HOLD CPPCC PLENARY SESSION ON 20 APRIL

SK160412 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded on the afternoon of 15 March. The meeting adopted a decision on convocation of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and the plans for preparations for the session. It decided to open the third plenary session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee in Jinan on 20 April.

The meeting also adopted a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; a report on handling of the motions of the members; a decision on establishing a motions work committee of the provincial CPPCC committee; a namelist of the motions work committee; and a decision on personnel appointments. It also named 54 additional members of the provincial CPPCC committee. Twelve of them are representatives of individual-run enterprises and specialized households who have achieved prosperity through diligent labor and who have never forgotten the interest of the state and the collective.

Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over and addressed the meeting on the afternoon of 15 March. He said: The present new situation calls on us to work assiduously with an attitude of making progress and a pioneering spirit, and to win successes in various fields of work. In the meantime, we should be clear-headed about the new malpractices cropping up in the excellent situation which interfere with economic construction, cause an impact on reforms, and confuse the minds of some cadres and the masses. For this reason, we should fully estimate the danger of the malpractices and understand the importance and urgency of correcting them. CPPCC members should take the initiative in resisting and correcting the new malpractices, and should help the party and government create favorable political conditions and social environment for reforms so as to promote and ensure their smooth progress.

Attending the meeting were Li Zichao, chairman, and Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Xu Wenyuan, Kong Linren and Ding Fangming, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending were Comrades Wang Zhe and Li Lin.

CSO: 4005/658

EAST REGION

ANHUI CPPCC SESSION OPENS IN HEFEI

OW141307 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee opened at Hefei's Jianghuai Theater on the morning of 7 March.

Attending today's session were Chairman Zhang Kaifan and Vice Chairmen Sun Zongrong, Li Qingquan, Hong Pei, Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Chai Dengbang, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Zheng Jiaqi, Cao Zhenqiu, Chen Tianren, and Ma Leting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Seated on the rostrum by invitation were Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, Xu Leyi, Liu Guangcai, (Zhang Linyuan), Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, Yang Hailuo, Wang Guangyu, Lan Ganting, Huang Yan, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, Zheng Huaizhou, Shao Ming, Jiu Dehe, (Wei Pin), (Meng Zhongyi), and (Xie Yinjie).

Sun Zongrong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session.

Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered an opening speech. He said: All CPPCC members and comrades, the third session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee has now opened. The primary task of this session is to examine the work report submitted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, study and lay down future tasks for the provincial CPPCC committee, elect and readjust the leading comrades for the provincial CPPCC committee, and discuss major issues such as participation in the third session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress and the development of Anhui's economic construction and so on.

In his inaugural speech, Comrade Zhang Kaifan said: The CPPCC is an organization of the patriotic united front. It has broad representation and a high degree of political characteristics. It is a reliable political force in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The task for the CPPCC organizations in Anhui is to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, bring into full play all positive factors and work hard to fulfill the three major goals for the 1980's.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhang Kaifan said: Our current situation is indeed fine, and we are full of confidence in our future. Let us work hard with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, follow the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe,"

and make new contributions to carrying out reforms successfully, to the prosperity of the Chinese nation and to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. I wish the session great success!

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, Chen Tianren, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a work report at the session. Hong Pei, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee made a report on how the various motions were handled since the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. An agenda for the session was adopted.

Attending today's opening ceremony were members of the national CPPCC committee who happened to be in our province, the responsible persons of the CPPCC committees in various cities directly under the provincial administration, the responsible persons of the prefectural and city united front departments, counsellors of the Office of Counsellors under the provincial government, members of the Research Institute of History and Culture, and department heads of the organizations of various democratic parties in Anhui.

CSO: 4005/658

EAST REGION

BUILDING THIRD ECHELON IN PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Report on Progress

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 84 p 1

[Report by Zhu Pan [2612 4162]: "Adhering to the Mass Line, Doing a Good Job in Selecting Our Cadres in Reserve: Our Province Preliminarily Determines Third Echelon Candidates at Municipal and Prefectural Levels"]

[Text] After deepening investigation, 10 municipalities and prefectures of our province have preliminarily determined 160 candidate cadres for the third echelon; this has provided the organizational guarantee for further strengthening our work in building leading groups at the municipal and prefectural levels by making them more revolutionary, younger in average age, more knowledgeable and more professional.

These candidate cadres now listed as belonging to the third echelon at the municipal and prefectural levels are all of fairly good political quality. They resolutely support and implement the line, principles and policies of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; most of them have undergone training at the basic level and have a high degree of dedication to the cause of our revolution and sense of responsibility; they are courageous in taking pioneering steps forward, actively participate in, and promote, reform, and have achieved fairly good results in their work; they are young and high in cultural level, with an average age of 37.6 years, between the maximum of 46 and minimum of 27 years, and 93.1 percent of those at the university and college level of culture and above; they include specialized talents in all categories; more than one-third of them have the title of assistant engineer and above; and they can basically meet the requirements of having our leading groups "complete in all aspects of improvement and specialization" in our building effort.

These third echelon cadres have all been selected through democratic recommendation, organizational examination, and collective discussion by the party committee. In the concrete process of selection, in order to implement the personnel policy of the new era, overcome and preclude various prejudices, and ensure the selection of really fine talents to the third echelon, the organization department of the provincial party committee has, since September, begun to follow the deployment of the provincial party committee by



singling out 45 cadres organized into five work teams to go to the various municipalities and prefectures; they have reached 37 counties (municipalities and districts) at various points in order to carry out a full and profound investigation of the third echelon candidates as to their virtue, talent, service, and achievement. They conscientiously listened to the opinions of cadres and masses at superior, equal and subordinate levels; and they also directly talked with the subjects of investigation face to face so as to be impartial by listening to all sides. In the case especially of those cadres who are strongly career minded, devoted in their reform effort, and pioneering in their spirit, but who are subject to multitudinous appraisals, they chose, on the basis of repeatedly investigating and verifying these appraisals, to fully affirm the principal and fundamental aspects thereof, eliminate various idle talk and factional interference, clarify paradoxical questions, and directly point out and educate them, help them correct their actual defects and mistakes. Then, according to the requirements of selecting the superior among the young and among the fine, and through repeated analysis, comparison and screening, they would finally settle on the list. In the preparation of their investigation materials, they would do their best to be concrete, accurate, and dialectic, and in the manner of seeking truth from facts reflect the personality and characteristics of each candidate. Having done all this, they have succeeded in fairly well combining the principle of party control over cadres with the mass-line method of work and thereby overcame the shortcomings of "making things mysterious" and "following a handicraft style" that had long prevailed and changed the past situation in which investigation materials on all cadres turned out to be monotonously uniform no matter how many were dealt with.

With respect to these third echelon candidates, the organization department of the provincial party committee has already reached an agreement with the various municipal and prefectural party committees to implement the measure of training them one by one, to carry out training with a fixed orientation, so as to gain fairly good learning and testing experience prior to their promotion, and so as to shorten as much as possible the period of talent training and improve the rate of successful training.

#### Commentary on Third Echelon

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Get a Close Handle on Building our Third Echelon"]

Endeavoring to do a good job in the work of building the ranks of our third echelon cadres in reserve is a fundamental task for speeding up our effort of making our various leading groups more revolutionary, younger in average, more knowledgeable and more professional; it is also an important undertaking facing our organizational work. At present, the province's party committees at various levels have already begun to pay attention to this and are doing a great deal of work; this really meets with our pleasure.

But, some comrades also think that their own respective localities and units have just carried out institutional reform and just selected a contingent of young and culturally advanced cadres to join their leading groups, and this

should have sufficed for a while; they therefore exhibit a "let's go slowly" attitude with respect to selecting and training our third echelon. For comrades harboring such a view, there is real necessity to once again seriously study the important directives issued by the party central committee and the central leading comrades and thereby objectively analyze the current situation of leading groups at various levels so as to fully comprehend the great significance of the strategic decision. We by no means deny that, insofar as leading groups at the various levels are concerned, their situation, after the readjustment of the preceding period, has been considerably improved, but in the case of not a few groups, their age, level of culture and professional structure still hardly meet the requirements of our endeavor to make them more revolutionary, younger in average age, more knowledgeable and more professional. Take members of leading groups of the departments, commissions, offices and bureaus at the provincial level for instance, those whose age has already passed the upper limit make up 6.3 percent; after five more years they will make up about 30 percent. As for the cultural level, 56 percent still fall short of the university and college level; among the No 1 members, in particular, those with the university and college level make up only about 40 percent. Such a situation tells us that building up our third echelon is already an urgent matter that can no longer be delayed; it simply won't do if we fail to get a handle on it, nor will it do if we grasp it but not tightly enough. We must also clearly understand that our domestic reform of the economic system and external development of new technical revolutions are both making higher and higher demands on the political quality and professional quality of members of our leading groups; the key to economic take-off and technical competition lies in exploration of our intellectual power and competition among our talents. It can be seen in advance that from now on the speed and quality of the development of our modernization of enterprises will be, to a considerable degree, determined by the compositional situation of our leading groups at all levels and the level of their decision making capability. So long as we begin right now to broadly select fine talents and master as soon as possible a list of cadres of our third echelon and, after a given period of training and testing that would make it possible for large contingents of able-bodied cadres in reserve who both understand the natural sciences and are familiar with the social sciences, who have both political insight and organizational ability, who can see things far ahead and are courageous and perceptive to continually staff our leading groups at various levels and to fundamentally improve their age composition, cultural composition and professional composition, our enterprises are bound to prosper and develop with great hope.

In a word, comrades of party committees and their organization departments at all levels must stand on the strategic plane of assuring the permanent control of party and state leadership in the hands of Marxists whom the masses of the people can trust, proceed toward the magnificent goal of realizing a quadrupling of our total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the present century, thoroughly overcome--with the scientific attitude of Marxism and the spirit of responsibility toward the party and the people--the thinking of "doing things slowly," take a stand on the present but cast their eyes into the future, and make their maximum effort to do a good job in building the ranks of our third echelon cadres in reserve.

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CSO: 4005/365

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress convened its 12th meeting, where they heard Vice Chairman Di Jingxiang [3695 2529 5980] report on organizing Municipal People's Congress representatives to inspect the work of the government and a written report by Vice Chairman Shi Ping [2457 1627] on the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee goodwill mission to Japan.

Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Hu Lijiao [5170 4579 2403] and Vice Chairman Shi Ping presided over yesterday's meeting. Vice Chairmen Zhao Zukang [5392 4371 1660], Chen Yi [7115 3085], He Yixiang [0149 0110 4382], Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao [3769 3447], Wu Ruo'an [0702 5387 1344], Li Peinan [2621 1014 0589] and Tan Jiazhen [6151 1367 2823] attended the meeting. Shanghai Vice Mayors Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073] and Ye Gongqi [0693 0361 3823], Municipal People's Higher Court President Hua Liankui [5478 5114 1145], Municipal People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Wang Xing [3769 5281] and other responsible persons from relevant commissions, bureaus and departments of the municipal government and People's Congress standing committees from various districts and counties attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

The committee members who heard the report on inspecting government work engaged in a lively discussion stressing the problems of the drive with regard to the cities and pointed out that we must uphold the policy of "underground first, aboveground after" and carry out work on basic facilities in a planned way, to help relax restrictions toward the outside world.

Yesterday's meeting also considered the "Regulations for Managing Trade Between Shanghai Municipality and the Markets". Shanghai Municipal Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau Deputy Director Fan Zhongyun [5400 0112 0061] gave an explanation of the (draft) regulations at the meeting. Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Finance and Trade Committee Chairman Sun Gengduo [1327 2577 5305], representing the Finance and Trade Committee and the Legal System Committee, gave a report on the results of their consideration of the (draft) regulations. The meeting gave this their earnest consideration and will continue discussion tomorrow.

EAST REGION

SPEECH TO SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Second Secretary and Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403] talked at yesterday's 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress about the six things that should be done at present, as follows:

1. Conscientiously implement the Central Committee's resolution on economic reform. The core of this resolution is to simplify government and relegate authority, to enliven the enterprises. Once the enterprises are enlivened, the whole situation will go well. The "making four complete sets" experience of the Shanghai Machine Tool Factory, Shanghai Seamless Steel Tubing Mill No 2 and Shanghai Cotton Mill No 17 should be extended everywhere, so that enterprises no longer eat from the state's common pot, workers no longer eat from the enterprises' common pot and the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the broad masses of staff and workers is mobilized.

2. Work hard on the two relaxations of restrictions, the first being relaxing restrictions toward the outside world and the second being relaxing domestic restrictions. The goal to be reached in relaxing restrictions toward the outside world is: employ the relaxing of restrictions to transform China's traditional enterprises, to make them reach the international level for the early 1990's. At the same time, we should use the relaxing of restrictions to develop new industries, such as laser communications, electronics, biogenetic engineering, automotives and aviation. We should also digest and enhance advanced technology. We should make our products newer and less expensive, not only for domestic markets, but so they will be competitive on the international market. By relaxing restrictions and importing foreign capital and new materials, we can make up China's deficiencies, at the same time focusing on importing qualified personnel.

By relaxing domestic restrictions, we should quadruple the contributions of the whole country, while at the same time we could make up Shanghai's deficiencies in certain raw materials and energy resources.

3. Strengthen municipal government, especially the basic facilities. Get a firm grip on building transportation, telecommunications and housing.

4. Work hard to develop the tertiary industries. In the developed industrial countries, 60 percent of industrial workers are engaged in tertiary industries, while in Shanghai it is only 21.9 percent. There is much work to be done in this area.

5. We should get a handle on work in the suburbs and countryside. In the sequence of trade, industry and agriculture, "trade" takes the initiative, in order to promote agricultural products and processes and cultivation to enter the international marketplace.

6. Work hard on training qualified personnel, strengthening intellectual investment, developing local colleges and asking the present institutions of higher education to do more teaching. At the same time, all trades and industries should start running schools, after the example of the school run by the Shanghai Jinshan Petrochemical Factory, and engage in directional training of all types of specialized qualified personnel.

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EAST REGION

NEXT YEAR'S TASKS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Enhance Our Consciousness, Let's Score a New Breakthrough Next Year--Enlarged Meeting of Second Plenary Session of Seventh Provincial Party Committee Comes to a Close; Comrade Xue Ju Speaks on Tasks of Reforming Our Economic System Next Year"]

[Text] The 12-day enlarged meeting of the second plenary session of the Seventh provincial party committee, after studying the central "Decision," summing up our experience in reform, and discussing reform tasks of the next year, came to a close in the afternoon of December 16th. Before closing, Comrade Xue Ju, the provincial governor, spoke on the province's tasks of reforming our economic system next year.

Comrade Xue Ju said, 1985 will be the first year in which our country launches its overall reform of our economic system with considerably complicated and heavy tasks. We should repeatedly and conscientiously study the central "Decision," continue to enhance our consciousness, and actively engage ourselves in the exploration and establishment of experimental points of our reform. In 1985, our province will seek to score a new breakthrough in six aspects of the reform of our economic system. These are: enlarging our enterprise autonomy so as to further enhance our enterprise vitality; separating the responsibilities of administration and enterprise so as to delegate power and simplify our administration; importing from the outside and establishing coordination internally so as to revitalize our economy; making comprehensive use of economic levers so as to strengthen our macro readjustment of economic activities; guiding economic reform in our countryside toward further progress; paying great attention to tapping our talents, using them and training them.

He pointed out emphatically, departments at all levels must concentrate their energy, use their brains, and make their efforts on the central link of enlivening our enterprises.

He said, beginning next year, we must adopt certain measures in conformity with reality, expand the autonomy of our enterprises, especially enliven those large and medium enterprises of all the people and trades like silk and cotton textile which have in the past been subject to too rigid controls. For



example, the directive industrial plans sent down by the state and the province must be compressed; after pledging completion of such directive plans sent down by the state and the province, the enterprises should have the right to arrange their production plans on their own; the enterprises should have the right to choose different forms of wages according to the centrally determined policies; the state must also adopt certain priority policies to support enterprises with aging equipment and a lack of self-renewal capability to speed up their technical reform and technical progress, etc.

When speaking of questions like separation of enterprise and administrative responsibilities, delegation of power, and simplification of administration, he said, except the small number of enterprises which must be put under the direct management of the state and the province, all existing provincial enterprises must be delegated downward at different points and in different batches during the first half of next year. We must start to straighten out and rectify our existing companies. We must strictly forbid party and government organs and party and government cadres from engaging in commerce or running enterprises.

In order to further attract foreign investment, he asked the concerned circles to finish establishing as soon as possible a batch of projects for which contracts have already been signed and put them into production or under management so as to get good experience; they should also learn from the experience of Shenzhen in relying on the capabilities of all circles to make a go of the basic establishment of the cities newly opened to the outside world. In the meantime, they should also energetically develop economic and technical cooperation with sister provinces and municipalities domestically.

When speaking of enlivening our market and making use of economic levers, he asked all localities to pay attention to developing the third industry, with emphasis on commerce and the service trades; they should fully develop the role of the banks and enliven our finance.

Said Comrade Xue Ju: the key to reforming our economic system, enlivening our enterprises and developing domestic and external economic and technical cooperation and exchange lies in establishing pioneering leading groups, daring to use and endeavor to train hundreds and thousands of management personnel and technical personnel of all categories and in all complete systems. They must not only stress talents that have already become well known, but pay still more attention to those silent, diligent practitioners who have been working hard and achieved fine results at their posts.

Comrade Xue Ju finally asked organs at the provincial level and the various localities to concentrate their energy on doing a good job in their party rectification work while grasping well the reform of our economic system. He said, good party workstyle is an important guarantee for doing a good job in the reform of our economic system, and the reform of our economic system, in turn, would promote a turn for the better in our party workstyle; these two tasks can be entirely closely united together.

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EAST REGION

DISCUSSION OF EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION REFORM REPORTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education Peng Peiyun [1756 3805 7189] convened a conference in Shanghai of responsible persons from some of the institutions of higher education to discuss problems of education reform.

The meeting talked about the major malpractices in current work in education, which are that macroscopically, guidance is rather weak and microscopically, it is oversystematized. The manifestations of this are: (1) the structure of education is not rational, personnel training is proportionately out of balance and the ratio between regular college courses and professional courses is inverted. The ratio of the branches of study is out of balance; for example, there are too few courses in finance and economics, management, political science and law and several interdisciplinary subjects, the liberal arts lack practical courses, engineering lacks courses in light industry, foodstuffs and earthen construction, agriculture lacks courses in aquatic breeding and planting, medicine lacks courses in stomatology and forensic medicine and so on. Most institutions of higher education are small in scope and not high in efficiency, with a rather unitary form of administration. (2) the administration system is not rational, which causes the schools to lose vitality and allows for the phenomena of the schools eating out of the state's "common pot" and the teachers, students and administrative personnel and workers eating out of the schools' "common pot". In addition, the piecemeal carving up and departmentalizing of control and the lack of competition between schools influences the enthusiasm of school administration. In the distribution of students there is a "state monopoly on buying and selling", which often results in the best talent not being used. As a result, some units have a glut of talented people while other units who need people cannot get them, which makes for inefficient education and squandered talent.

At the meeting, several constructive ideas were put forward on how to reform various malpractices that exist in the education system. Everyone believes that for higher education administration to uphold the "three directions", to be capable of meeting the demands of the four modernizations and become a relatively independent educational entity, it must first, on the basis of estimates for required personnel, undergo a planned reorganization of the

structure of higher education. Departments responsible for the work should simplify government and relegate authority, in order to increase vitality in higher education and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the schools, teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers and units in need of personnel. They should change the two phenomena of eating out of the "common pot" and gradually destroy the system where all students who enter schools are guaranteed by the state. They should also change the way in which units in need of personnel are given important people gratis and, in problems of choosing personnel, the schools should meet with the units in need of personnel about supply and demand.

Everyone engaged in discussion of the problems of the leadership system in higher education, teaching reform and providing student stipends. Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Education and Public Works Commission Secretary Chen Tiedi [7115 6993 6611], Shanghai Municipal People's Government Adviser Yang Kai [2799 1956] and Education and Health Office Director Mao Jingquan [3029 4842 2938] attended the conference.

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EAST REGION

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FUJIAN TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The second conference of representatives of the Fujian Province Taiwan compatriots was solemnly opened yesterday morning in Fuzhou.

The 152 representatives attending the conference represented the 9,052 Taiwan compatriots in Fujian Province. Among them were model workers, advanced producers and workers, People's Congress and CPPCC committee members from the provincial, municipal and county levels and personages who had recently returned from Taiwan to live on the mainland. They gathered in one hall, where they summed up and exchanged the results of work and experiences from the first conference of the Taiwan compatriots representatives, convened more than 3 years ago, and consulted on how, under the new conditions, to mobilize all the Taiwan compatriots in Fujian to continue to encourage the spirit of patriotism, to throw themselves enthusiastically into the reform and to exert themselves to strive, in order to make new and greater contributions to the four modernizations drive in Fujian and the cause of unifying the nation.

Leading comrades such as Cheng Xu [4453 1645], Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], Ren Majun [0117 2581 0689], Liu Yongye [0491 3057 2814], Huang Changxi [7806 7022 3305], Zuo Fengmei [1563 0023 5019], He Shaochuan [0149 1421 1557], Yang Zhongli [2799 6988 5867], Zhang Yan [1728 8827] and Zhang Qingyi [1728 3237 6146] and responsible persons from all the democratic parties, mass organizations and the relevant departments attended the opening ceremony.

When the general conference opened, a congratulatory telegram sent by the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots was read. Comrade Zhu Tianshun [2612 1131 7311] gave a speech at the opening.

Fujian CPC committee secretary Cheng Xu, representing the provincial CPC committee, conveyed enthusiastic congratulations to the conference and extended their great respect and cordial greetings to Taiwan compatriots on all fronts and in all positions, through the representatives participating in the conference. He said that over the last 3 years the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots have played a positive role in Fujian's "two civilizations" drive and a group of advanced model people with the spirit of the age have

emerged from them. Since the Fujian Taiwan Compatriots Association was established, they did a great amount of work and gained admirable results in such areas as carrying out the party's principles and policies toward Taiwan and the policy on Taiwan compatriots, unifying education for the Taiwan compatriots in Fujian and uniting and contacting Taiwan compatriots in China and abroad. At present, the unjust, false or erroneous cases against Taiwan compatriots in Fujian have already been redressed and corrected, the relevant policies have already been or are now being put into effect, the Taiwan compatriots' enthusiasm for the four modernizations drive is rising to an unprecedented height, all federation activities are now developing extensively and work on contacting Taiwan compatriots on Taiwan, in China and abroad has made a good beginning. All of these have played a successful role in the great enterprise of regaining Taiwan and realizing the unification of the nation. The provincial CPC committee hopes that all the representatives to the conference, as well as all Taiwan compatriots in Fujian, will earnestly study, publicize and implement the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Economic Reform" and, with staunch faith and redoubled courage, do practical and effective work, in order to make new contributions to promoting economic reform in Fujian and relaxing restrictions toward the outside world. In the great enterprise of unifying the nation, Fujian shoulders heavy responsibilities, so we ought to strengthen our contacts with the people of Taiwan through all channels, to promote understanding and eliminate misunderstanding and work hard to publicize our party and government's stand on the "one country, two systems" peaceful reunification of the nation. The committee hopes that the Taiwan compatriots of Fujian will use the favorable condition of their rather extensive social connections in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas to make new contributions to completing the great enterprise of reunification.

Zheng Yongqin [6774 3057 2953], representing all the mass organizations, and Chen Qihui [7115 0366 2264], representing all the democratic parties, extended their congratulations to the conference.

Comrade Lin Mu [2651 2606], representing the previous session of the Taiwan Compatriots Association, gave a work report.

Following the opening ceremony, the participating leaders and representatives had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

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EAST REGION

IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS IN FUJIAN REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] From the second conference of the representatives of the Fujian Province Taiwan compatriots, which has just convened, we learn that in recent years, under the attention and support of party committees at all levels, the policy on Taiwan compatriots has been or is being implemented throughout Fujian, the work of redressing unjust, false or erroneous cases against Taiwan compatriots is basically complete and though a few problems remain, they are being solved by the relevant departments. The standard of living for Taiwan compatriots in Fujian rises daily and they are progressively gaining a moderate or higher standard of living.

There are 9,052 Taiwan compatriots living in Fujian, which is the greatest number of Taiwan compatriots of any province on the mainland. To do a good job of implementing the policy on Taiwan compatriots, we must properly resolve their problems with living, work and study and this has been a focal point of work in Fujian all along. In recent years, under the attention of party committees at all levels and the assistance of the Taiwan Compatriots Association, the policy on Taiwan compatriots has been basically implemented and unjust, false or erroneous cases against Taiwan compatriots have been redressed comprehensively. Among these, 227 erroneous cases caused by "Taiwan connections" have been redressed, 60 people have had misjudged criminal cases corrected, 64 people were reinstated in their posts or party membership or had their party or political punishments corrected after their cases were redressed and 210 Taiwan compatriot households, 614 persons, were recalled to the cities from the countryside.

In recent years, some of the Taiwan compatriots have received nearly 200,000 yuan in subsidies for living expenses. To thoroughly resolve the Taiwan compatriots' difficulties in livelihood, the provincial people's government allocated a special fund of 500,000 yuan last year, to help production by Taiwan compatriots and raise their standard of living. So far, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Jinjiang, Longxi, Longyan, Sanming and Ningde have set up economic entities, such as trade corporations, and helped Taiwan compatriots run six factories for automotive repair, wooden box manufacturing, feed-processing and so on, while at the same time helping rural Taiwan compatriot specialized households to raise cattle, pigs and quail, develop production of tremella, fruit orchards and flowers and plants or to open vehicle repair shops or



shops selling small articles of daily use. In addition, they have already set aside 15,000 yuan for this year's spring subsidy for each locality and city.

While handling policy implementation, the party and government in Fujian are paying attention to problems of training the second generation of Taiwan compatriots. In recent years, jobs have been arranged for 1,514 young Taiwan compatriots who were waiting for work. At present, 298 Fujian Taiwan compatriots, 45 years of age or younger, are college students. Among these, 126 entered institutions of higher education after 1981, while 72 Taiwan compatriot students entered the institutions of higher education to study last year.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG NEW PARTY MEMBERS--In 1984, Shandong Province recruited 74,984 party members, of whom 31,977 are intellectuals, amounting to 42.4 percent of the total, and representing a nearly 200-percent increase over 1983. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

HU YAOBANG INSCRIPTION--According to the Mengyin County Broadcasting Station, the foundation stone laying ceremony for the Monument to the Menglianggu Campaign was held on 13 March at the summit of Menglianggu Mountain. Last November, while inspecting Shandong Province, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, personally wrote an inscription for this monument. Leading comrades of the Linyi Prefectural CPC Committee, the Linyi Prefectural Administrative Office, the Linyi Military Sub-district, and Mengyin County threw the ceremonial shovels of dirt for the foundation stone of the monument. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 85]

FUJIAN WORKER COOPERATION MEETING--The third meeting of the first national committee on workers' technical cooperation was held in Fuzhou on 12 March. The committee's 72 members attended the meeting, and directors of the offices on workers' technical cooperation in all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities attended the meeting as observers. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, and Cheng Xu, its secretary, were at the opening ceremony. Wang Chonglun, vice chairman of the National Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the National Committee on Workers' Technical Cooperation, presided over the meeting. Cheng Xu extended greetings on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. [Excerpt] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Mar 85]

ANHUI CPPCC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Hefei, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--At the Third Meeting of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee which ended the afternoon of 14 March, Yang Haibo was newly elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Ding Jizhe, Guang Renhong, and Teng Maotong were elected additional vice chairmen of the committee. Zhang Binglun was elected secretary general of the committee. Also 15 other comrades were elected additional members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. The 19 newly elected comrades include long-tempered veteran comrades, responsible comrades of the provincial committees of democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and well-known experts, scholars, and professors. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 14 Mar 85]

SHANGHAI TREE PLANTING--Yesterday was Arbor Day. In the morning, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, Sun Guizhang, Wu Bangguo, Zhang Dinghong, and Huang Ju, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee, came to (Changting) Park, now under construction in Pudong, to plant trees. Leading comrades of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC committee, Ruan Chongwu, Zhao Zukang, and Li Guohao, also braved the rains to plant trees in (Changting) Park a few days ago. It has been learned that some 300,000 saplings were planted yesterday. More than 150,000 people took part in the activities. This year Shanghai will increase the acreage of greenery while undertaking urban construction and transformation projects. Some 1.3 million mu of green belt will be added to the streets in the city proper. Meanwhile, the construction at the scenic spots will also be accelerated. Five parks will be completed this year, and plans for greening 10 streets in Shanghai have been formulated. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 Mar 85]

SHANGHAI THEATER PARTY--The Shanghai Beijing Opera Theater, full of joy, celebrated its 30th founding anniversary and the 90th birthday of Zhou Xinfang, its first president and a famous Beijing opera actor. Nearly 500 persons from the theatrical circle attended the tea party. Mayor Wang Daohan was also present and was the first to speak at the party. He spoke highly of Zhou Xinfang's artistic accomplishments and affirmed the great achievements made by the Shanghai Beijing Opera Theater in the past 30 years. The Shanghai Beijing Opera Theater on the same day also held an exhibition of Zhou Xinfang's life story and the achievements made by the theater in the past 30 years. The theater will continue its celebration activities from tomorrow. It will present 14 excellent repertoires of Beijing operas at the Yanan Theater. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 85]

NANJING URBAN MILITIA REFORM--A meeting to exchange experience in urban militia work reform, called by Nanjing City, ended today. Leading comrades of the provincial military district and the Nanjing City party committee and the city government Zhen Shen, Yue Dewang, Cheng Weigao, and Zhang Yaohua attended and spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 85]

MAO DUN'S RESIDENCE RENOVATED--Mao Dun's former residence is situated in the middle section of the central part of Guwu township. Mao Dun was born and spent his childhood years here. This former residence of his is an ordinary four-room, two-story building facing the street; it consists of two rows of rooms, with a small sheetrock-paved yard sandwiched in between; its area measures 384 square meters. Here are recorded the interesting stories of his life as a child are recorded and also his composition manuscripts written while at the elementary school are stored. Behind this storied structure, there is also a garden. In 1897, Mao's great grandfather built a three room flat in this garden for his latter years. In 1931, Mao Dun himself put up the necessary money and provided his own design to have the house rebuilt. In the spring of 1934, Mao returned to his native village for a brief stay; it was here that he did his writing. In the garden are preserved even to this day

the palm trees, bamboos and grapevines personally planted by him. Last year, permission was obtained from the CPC Central Committee for the renovation of Mao Dun's former residence; the state general cultural relics office and the concerned provincial department each allocated 40,000 yuan and the county people's government allocated 50,000 yuan for this purpose. This rebuilding work has been completed by the end of October this year. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 1] 9255

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SOUTHWEST REGION

ZHANG ZHIXIU MEETS GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL GROUP LEADERS

HK190427 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] After completing activities of conveying greetings and appreciation to PLA units attached to Yunnan, the provincial group returned to Guiyang yesterday morning.

During its visit to Yunnan, the provincial group conveyed to the frontier guards the greetings of the province's party and government at various levels, as well as people of various nationalities. The group also introduced the province's achievements in the four modernizations, as well as the situation of the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. The group also repeatedly held forums for cadres and [word indistinct] from the province on extending greetings and appreciation, at which the group solicited their suggestions on the work of, and encouraged them to feel at ease at, building and defending the border.

During the visit, the provincial group was warmly received by the frontier guards and fighters, who introduced to the group their combat achievements, and the heroic deeds of the units. In addition, the frontier guards thanked the province for its support and concern.

On the eve of the provincial group [words indistinct], Zhang Zhixiu, commander of Kunming Military Region, and other leading comrades met the leadership of the provincial group.

CSO: 4005/669

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS TIANJIN MEETING TO NAME CIVILIZED UNITS

SK100258 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The municipal commission for promoting socialist ethics ceremoniously held a naming ceremony of civilized units at No 1 workers' cultural palace on the morning of 9 March. Attending the ceremony were Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Bai Hua and Wang Xudong, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC committee; Yang Jianbai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress; Mao Changwu, adviser to the municipal government; Hezongqian, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Tan Songping, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; and responsible persons of the Tianjin Garrison District and PLA units stationed in Tianjin, including Zhou Xumin and (Wang Jishan).

Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, vice mayor and chairman of the municipal commission for promoting socialist ethics, presided over the ceremony. Yao Jun, vice mayor and vice chairman of the municipal commission for promoting socialist ethics, read the namelists of the first group of 150 civilized units and 3 civilized streets by the municipal commission for promoting socialist ethics, and issued honorary cards to them. Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal government, read the rules for Tianjin people. Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC committee, director of the propaganda department under the municipal CPC committee and vice chairman of the municipal commission for promoting socialist ethics; made a work report entitled "Catching Up With the New Situation in Reforms and Creations and Accelerating the Pace of Spiritual Civilizations" at the ceremony.

In his report, Comrade Xiao Yuan reviewed the municipality's achievements in launching the 5-stress, 4-beauty and 3-ardent-love campaign over the past few years and especially last year, and made a plan for this year's work.

He said: The general tasks for this year's 5-stress, 4-beauty and 3-ardent-love campaign are to resolutely implement the guiding principle on attending to both spiritual and material civilizations, to conscientiously implement the key points of the 1985 work of the municipal CPC committee and the decision on improving the livelihood of urban and rural people by the municipal government, to deeply carry out a campaign for studying [words indistinct] striving for the best,



being civilized townpeople, creating civilized units and building civilized cities, to emphatically attend to the ideological, ethical, democratic and legal construction, to enthusiastically create civilized, healthy and scientific ways of life and to create a vigorous, enterprising spirit. Simultaneously we should comprehensively attend to the cultural, technological and environmental construction, raise to a new level the work of creating beautiful environments, building fine public order and improving service quality, and make efforts to realize a fundamental turn for the better in the municipality's social order in an early date.

CSO: 4005/662

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPC COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAM FOR 1985

HK120738 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1

["The Provincial CPC Committee's Work Program for 1985 (3 February 1985)"]

[Text] In 1985, the provincial CPC committee will further mobilize and organize the people throughout the province to struggle for the realization of the great program of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production based on the 1980 figures by the year 2000, a program charted by the 12th CPC National Congress. In 1985 we have more favorable working conditions than in 1984. They are as follows:

1. Thanks to conducting party rectification and various economic reforms, the province's total industrial and agricultural output value in 1984 amounted to 47.6 billion yuan, up 15.9 percent over 1983, and its revenue totaled 3.86 billion yuan, 390 million yuan more than in the previous year. The number of counties which should be financially subsidized declined and the amount of funds designated to subsidize the counties which remained heavily dependent on state subsidy also receded considerably.
2. The province extensively launched such activities as the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" campaign and continued to crack down on serious crimes in the economic sphere and on criminal offenses, thus bringing about a further marked turn for the better in the standards of social conduct and in public order.
3. Successes were made in checking unhealthy tendencies prevailing in the party, and improvements were made in the mental outlook of party members and cadres and in the party's relations with the masses.
4. Thanks to the reorganization of leading bodies at various levels and the organization of studying various important central principles and policies and their serious implementation, both the political integrity and professional competence and working efficiency of the ranks of cadres in the province were heightened.

The call issued by the 12th CPC National Congress to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, the standards of social conduct, and in the party work style within 5 years has entered its fourth year, a year of vital importance. In accordance with the requirements of the central decision on party rectification and the decision adopted

by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, party committees at various levels must make party rectification work a success, promote reforms with party rectification, strive to make remarkable achievements in restructuring the whole national economy with the focus on the urban economy and fresh advances in building both material and spiritual civilization. That is, we must make a success of the financial and economic situation, the standards of social conduct, and the party work style, and must carry the province's work in all fields to levels as high as that of the advanced provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the country. To attain this goal, the provincial CPC committee deems it necessary to successfully fulfill the following five tasks of fundamental importance:

1. Ensure the Smooth Restructuring of the Entire National Economy With the Focus on the Urban Economy and Strive To Further Enliven the Province's Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce and To Promote the Continued Growth of Various Production Targets in 1985

The provincial government is about to promulgate the "Outline for Guiding Work for 1985." Party committees at various levels must, in the light of their own actual conditions, classify and discuss seriously the planned targets, regulations, and the arrangements for work in all fields as formulated by the "Outline" and must mobilize all cadres and the masses to implement them. The difficulties and problems that crop up in the course of their implementation and the experiences gained therefrom should be reported by the governments concerned to higher authorities, but the important ones should be reported promptly to party committees at the higher level.

With the promulgation of the "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the work of separating the functions of government and enterprises is being carried out smoothly. More and more people have come to realize the significance of "delegating powers to the lower levels." The characteristic of the present situation is that enterprises and institutions have been given decisionmaking powers in operations and management but the necessary formulation and promulgation by the people's congress and the government of local laws and regulations and regulations governing administrative matters and the strengthening of examination and supervision over financial and credit affairs and of administration cannot meet the needs of developments. Recently leaders of some enterprises and institutions have abused their powers in personnel, financial, and materials affairs. This state of affairs is related to the lack and neglect of administrative work, a phenomenon that emerged after "powers have been delegated to lower levels." This year the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and governments at various levels must promptly take both legislative and administrative measures to strengthen supervision and control over enterprises and institutions so as to ensure that "there is liveliness but not chaos" in the enterprises and institution where "decentralized administration" is instituted and that they can move along the track of state decrees, policies, and rules and regulations, and they must boost simultaneous increases both in the province's industrial and agricultural and in its government revenue.

Governments at various levels must streamline administration in the spirit of the "decision" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Some of the existing functional organs should be reduced in number or merged and financial, taxation, banking, auditing, pricing, statistics, and industrial and commercial administrative organizations should be strengthened significantly. In order to handle the ever-increasing financial disputes among economic units, economic courts and notary offices should be set up or strengthened organizationally and they should work hard to carry out their work.

To meet the needs of the new situation in reform, the administrative cadres of governments at various levels must change the ideas and concepts formed over many years and the work methods habitually used so that their work can meet the new demands in serving enterprises and institutions, the grassroots units, and the masses. Meanwhile, in accordance with the related stipulations prescribed in the "decision," they must rigorously perform their duties as government functionaries and manage not to overstep their authority and not to neglect their duties. This means a significant change in both our thinking and our work. Leading cadres of governments at various levels must set an example through their own conduct and lead, through education, the vast numbers of working personnel in willingly accomplishing this change within a relatively short period of time. Great efforts should be made to guard against delay in work and disputes over responsibility, authority, and benefits between the government and local enterprises and institutions due to the use of inappropriate methods.

## II. Ensure That the Government Will Increase Revenue and Cut Down Expenditures and Strive to Use More Local Financial Resources in Economic Construction and Cultural Development

Over the past 2 years, with the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production, the financial situation of governments at various levels in the province has gradually improved. However, because the province has had scarce financial resources and large amounts of "outstanding debts" for years, its reserve funds are not sufficient to cover the ever-increasing rational expenses. The characteristics of the province's revenue and expenditure at present is that the profits and taxes which should be collected have not yet been collected in full and the loopholes of waste in expenditure have not been plugged, thus leaving us short of money to cover expenses for the development of agriculture, industry, and commerce and urban construction as well as for scientific and educational undertakings and affecting the proper progress of the socialist four modernizations program. Therefore, party committees at various levels must regard it as an important task to ensure the governments will boost revenues and pare expenditures, strive to increase government revenues by a fairly big margin and to rationally retrench expenditures, and manage to raise the proportion of "investment in intellectual resources" as much as possible.

At present in large and medium-sized enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people and enterprises under the collective ownership system, financial and accounting rules and regulations are not rigorously implemented, some accounting procedures are not well-established, income and expenditure accounts are not sound, and tax evasion can be widely observed. In particular, the amount of taxes collected from individuals engaged in industrial and commercial

undertakings is extremely meager, because most of them do not "keep accounts" and taxation is assessed on them in accordance with the volume of business they themselves report to the tax authorities concerned. Therefore, party committees must conduct education among financial and accounting cadres on abiding by the accounting law, paying taxes according to the tax law, and ensure that the functions and powers of financial and accounting personnel in work should not be violated. At the same time, they must teach the working personnel of banking and auditing departments to exercise rigorous financial examination and supervision over all industrial and commercial enterprises and institutions and promptly report breaches of the law and discipline, if any, to local governments for proper handling.

Waste in government expenditure is far from being genuinely eliminated despite repeated examinations and curbs, and it is tending to develop these days. According to examinations, beginning in the second half of last year, in party and government organization as well as enterprises and institutions throughout the province, unhealthy tendencies such as unauthorized promotion of staff members and workers in position, grade, and salary, unjustified granting of bonuses and material objects, extravagance and waste, and extravagant eating and drinking were spreading unchecked day by day, thus increasing spending by hundreds of millions of yuan. These new unhealthy tendencies characterized by benefiting oneself at public expense should be sternly checked, the sum of money which has been distributed or used up should be rationally recalled in accordance with the circulars and directives issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on many occasions, and those leaders whose cases are serious should be investigated and held responsible for them so as to check these breaches of law and discipline.

All party member cadres must attach particular importance to the province's important plan for the government to boost revenue and decrease expenditures, a plan which has a bearing on the amount of reserve funds for the province in 1985 and 1986. Newspapers, radio stations, and television stations throughout the province must conduct education and wide publicity on the plan among cadres and staff members and workers so that they can start with themselves and bring along others in the struggle for increasing government revenue and cutting expenditures.

### III. To Speed Up the Pace of the Province's Four Modernizations Program, Vigorously Promote Talented People and Train Qualified Personnel in Large Numbers

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: It is necessary to "respect knowledge and respect trained personnel." "What counts is whether or not we can discover and use qualified personnel." Party committees at all levels must regard the discovery and use of qualified personnel as the number one task.

For a long time in the past party committees have had an inadequate observation and understanding of cadres, young and middle-aged cadres in particular, who assumed no leading posts. As a consequence, in the course of leading body readjustments in 1983, the proportion of young and middle-aged intellectual cadres promoted to leading positions in leading bodies was on the low side and



the professional composition of members of the leading bodies was not quite rational. This year we must take a further step in promoting the outstanding young and middle-aged intellectual cadres who have been tested in practice to leading positions at various levels so that the age, cultural, and professional composition of members of leading bodies can gradually meet the new demands of the new period.

Party organizations and government personnel departments at various levels must further emancipate their minds, reform the cadre and personnel administrative systems, promote the recommendation of talented people by individual staff members and workers or collectives and the recruitment of professionals or election of leading cadres under a job-invitation system, and actively implement the policy of allowing a planned and rational flow of professionals so as to ensure that "human talent can be favorably taken into account" and "can be fully used."

Ensuring that members of leading bodies of the party and government organizations and enterprises at the township and village levels become younger in average age and more knowledgeable is the guarantee of bringing about "a fundamental turn for the better in the three fields" in the rural areas as soon as possible. The units which have not yet carried out this work should unfailingly undertake it without delay.

Fresh and effective measures should be taken to improve and accelerate the training of qualified personnel in terms of human, material, and financial resources and leadership concern.

Reform of the management system of rural secondary and primary schools should be carried out in the spirit of the State Council circular and in light of the differing economic development of various localities with high demands so that there will be additional improvements both in teaching facilities and the life of teachers, staff members and workers and in the academic records of students.

Running schools through the concerted efforts of the government and enterprises, institutions, and neighborhoods and on the basis of sharing the work and cooperating with each other is a way to solve the problem of lack of funds in running urban secondary and primary schools. We must sum up our experience and make further explorations in this respect.

While being consolidated, the multichannel, multilayer, and multiform adult educational system which was implemented last year should be further developed. The government should institute and perfect appropriate leading organizations, strengthen the management of adult education and the work of registration, examination of teaching materials, and assessment of competence and performance of teachers and staff members, and put an end to the present confused situation in these areas.

This year greater efforts should be made to further develop the regular secondary vocational schools and to change the irrational intellectual composition of the various types of professionals as quickly as possible. The provincial Education Department must strengthen planning and leadership and carry out this work as one of the key tasks in this year's educational reform.



Institutions of higher education must seriously conduct reforms in the school system, the offering of specialities, the expansion of decisionmaking powers in running schools, and in open-door schooling. It is necessary to tap the potentials of universities and colleges for recruiting more students, to rationally use the funds allocated by the provincial government for educational undertakings, and to strive to train more qualified personnel who are urgently needed by the state at an early date.

Party committees at all levels should be determined to transfer some academically deserving young cadres and capable and experienced middle-aged cadres who have little schooling and are around 45 years old to study in the relatively long-term training classes offered by the party or cadre schools. We must not only think of the present and neglect the growth and maturity of capable cadres.

#### VI. Carry Out Ideological Education Extensively and Intensively, Heighten the Revolutionary Awareness of Cadres and the Masses, and Ensure the Smooth Progress of the Four Modernizations Program

In the last few years in our province the party's ideological education work has seriously lagged behind the realities of people's thinking and work, thus producing adverse effects on the restructuring of the entire national economy. Like a "shock wave," new unhealthy tendencies are overwhelming all fields of endeavor. In addition to the incompleteness of our state decrees, systems, rules and regulations and the failure to enforce discipline strictly and impartially, our weak ideological education work is fundamentally attributed to this state of affairs.

Last September the provincial CPC committee worked out four reform measures for conducting ideological education and issued a related document. In 1985, we must take effective measures to ensure that the party will score remarkable achievements in conducting ideological education among cadres and the broad masses of workers and peasants in accordance with the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent speech and the four requirements set by the provincial CPC committee last year.

The provincial CPC committee hopes that under the favorable situation in which there is a strict division of labor between the party and government and the factory director responsibility system is being implemented experimentally, party secretaries at various levels will concentrate more of their efforts on strengthening party organizations both ideologically and organizationally. The propaganda departments of party committees at various levels must minimize their interference in the specific professional work of the cultural and educational administrative departments, readjust the pattern of their departments and sections and the division of work among them, rotationally train and exchange cadres in charge of propaganda affairs so that they can enliven their work, come into contact with reality more frequently, become more brilliant, and play a proper role in the party's ideological development and its ideological education among the vast numbers of cadres and people.

The stress of ideological education of a mass character should be focused on young workers, peasants, and intellectuals, partly because they will determine

the course of development of China's socialism in the near future and partly because the present situation also needs them to participate in various reforms with the spirit of working hard and defying all difficulties in dedication to the motherland and the people. The activities of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" are launched with these people taken as the main target of education. The activities of building "civilized villages," "civilized townships," and "civilized cities and towns" and of the army and the people as well as the workers and peasants working together to build spiritual civilization in both urban and rural areas are also conducted with youths as the backbone force. One most challenging task this year is to carry out ideological education on a level-by-level basis and in various forms so as to smash the outmoded, inefficient practices of education crammed with stereotypes substance. Particular attention should be paid to ideological education among students in technical secondary schools and institutions of higher education. The incongruity between our ideological education and the ideological reality of university and college students at present, which is producing harmful effects, has come to the point where it must change.

The mass organizations, such as the trade union, the CYL, and the women's federation, can play the role which cannot be replaced by the party and government organizations cannot be replaced by the party and government organizations in organizing and educating the masses. In 1985 party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership over these mass organizations and help them overcome difficulties in such areas as working and living conditions so that they can carry out their work in a livelier manner than in 1984.

The provincial CPC committee plans to help organizations such as the CPPCC, the various democratic parties, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots mobilize personalities of various circles to make more contributions in carrying out the four modernizations program.

The provincial CPC committee urges the cadres of party committees, mass organizations, and cultural and educational departments at various levels to forge ahead while constantly opening up new prospects in work and to work hard to create new experiences so that this year's ideological education work can be carried out as successfully as the work on other fronts was done last year. A fine example has enormous power. The provincial CPC committee hopes to hold several medium-sized meetings in each field of work in the second half of this year after we have had various typical experiences in ideological education work.

V. Institute and Perfect the Responsibility System, Strengthen Discipline, Give Rewards and Punishments Impartially, and Put Leadership on a Scientific Footing so as to Raise the Work Efficiency of Party and Government Organizations

Since last year, party and government organizations at various levels have instituted the job responsibility system. This year they should make improvements on what has already been achieved in this respect.

The practice of giving rewards exclusively without punishments or giving ample rewards but light punishments and the dereliction of duty and the indulgence of new unhealthy tendencies among quote a few working personnel have in fact helped develop harmful trends, damaged the reputation of reform, and

caused grave economic losses. We should rigorously strengthen discipline and strive to really give due rewards and punishments without fail this year. Party and government leading organizations at all levels must set an example in performing duties, strictly enforcing discipline, and in giving due rewards and punishments without fail.

Party and government leading organizations at and above the county level must streamline administration and help those at their posts to fulfill their duties so as to ensure the normal operation and higher efficiency of administrative work.

It is necessary to perfect the information feedback system and strengthen the activities of the brain trusts so as to ensure the leading organizations will make correct policy decisions, the information feedback system will become highly responsive, and our work flexibly adaptable to changing conditions. As far as the two party-government information feedback systems which have been set up are concerned, we should open up more sources of information (including sources of information from other fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions as well as from other countries), enhance the quality of information, strengthen information selection and analysis work, improve the means to delivery and handle information so as to provide leading organizations with more varied, prompt, and accurate information.

It is also necessary to organize and absorb the professionals from all quarters to conduct investigations and discussion of the strategy for economic, technological, and social development and to encourage them to make various policy decision proposals so as to help leaders elevate the scientific character of decisionmaking and avoid acting blindly.

With the conducting of party rectification, the renewed leading body readjustment, and the strengthening of ideological education, the perfection of the responsibility system, and the enforcement of discipline, we are certain that the revolutionary awareness and militancy of the ranks cadres in our province can be further enhanced compared with a year ago. With this, coupled with the improvement of party and government organizations at various levels in their leadership methods, it is entirely possible for us to fulfill or overfulfill the targets for economic construction and cultural development for 1985 and to have our province's work characterized by the accelerated accomplishment of "a fundamental turn for the better in the three fields and rank among the best in the country."

NORTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON GOAL TO SERVE PEOPLE

HK041021 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Commentary by Gan Feng [2413 5762]: "Do Not Forget Serving the People"]

[Text] Ideological and political work is the lifeline of our economic work and the most fundamental thing in this work is that we should not forget the goal of serving the people. The fundamental task for the socialist period is to develop social productive forces, and its aim is to continuously satisfy the daily increasing demands of the masses of people in their material and cultural lives, to make our country and people rich, to satisfactorily carry out the socialist modernization program, to actually enable China to take off again, and thus fight for the final realization of the lofty ideal of communism. Forgetting serving the people and forgetting "righteousness" at the sight of "profits" is apt to cause people to deviate from the correct path. This is a new problem that present practice has put before us, and we should attach great importance to this problem.

Here, I am going to first talk about the relationship between "profits" and "righteousness."

The following passage occurs at the beginning of "Mencius": "Mencius met King Hui of Liang and the king said: 'Venerable sir, since you have not counted it far to come here, a distance of 1,000 li, may I presume that you are likewise provided with counsels to profit my kingdom?' Mencius replied, 'Why must your majesty use that word 'profit'? What I am likewise provided with are counsels to benevolence and righteousness, and these are my only topics. If your majesty says, 'What is to be done to profit our families?' the great officers will say, 'What is to be done to profit our families?' and the inferior officers and the common people will say, 'What is to be done to profit our persons?' Superiors and inferiors will try to snatch this profit one from the other, and the kingdom will be endangered.'" Mencius did not understand the dialectical relationship between "righteousness" and "profits." He pitted the former against the latter, turned pale at the mention of "profits," and publicized his views on "benevolence and righteousness" everywhere. This was of course a historical idealist view. Under current socialist historical conditions, what he said about "snatching this profit one from the other" in fact reflected

the irreconcilable contradictions in interests between the various kinds of people in different social positions. Mencius attempted to cover up and reconcile these contradictions through "benevolence and righteousness." Naturally, this was impossible. For over 2,000 years in China's feudal society, the landlord class publicized the ideas concerning "benevolence and righteousness" of Confucius and Mencius, but, in the end, it could not safeguard its rule by so doing. From a historical materialist point of view, "righteousness" cannot be separated from "profits" and there has never been any "righteousness" in the world that is entirely separated from "profits" (even if there is any such "righteousness," it is a castle in the air). What differs is only that the "righteousness" of different classes and different social groups reflects and safeguards their different interests. What we say about socialism and communism and about serving the people precisely reflects the interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people. Our party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the current policy of carrying out an economic structural reform have all been formulated by following the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions, proceeding from reality, combining the people's basic and long-term interests with their immediate interests, and combining the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual. In the past, under the guidance of the "leftist" ideology, we pitted "righteousness" against "profits," paid attention only to "righteousness" and refrained from pursuing "profits." We thought that the mere mention of "profits" meant going against our principles and practicing revisionism. This was obviously wrong.

"Righteousness" is a concentrated ideological reflection of "profit" and in turn guides and affects our actions. Since we talk about socialism, we should fight for the interests of the people. Our economy is now a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. The value created by our labor, improvements in our economic results, the strengthening of the finance of the state, the income of an individual earned by his labor, and so on, all these material interests are expressed in currency—money. The only way to make our country and people rich is to develop the productive forces of society, to make efforts to increase social wealth, and to correctly handle, in this process, the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual in accordance with the party's policies. However, under the guidance of the erroneous ideology, some people violated the basic law that governs socialist economic development, deviated from the practice of creating value by labor, improving economic results, and enlivening the economy, made money by foul means of various kinds, and pursued their private interests or the interests of their small groups. Under the current new situation of the economic structural reform, some new unhealthy trends have emerged. Outstanding examples of the trends are the reselling at a profit of goods in short supply, the raising of prices without authorization, and the invention of various kinds of excuses to pay excessive bonuses. This runs counter to the party's policies and harms the people's interests (including their own basic and long-term interests), and deviates from the "righteousness" of socialism. True, causes for the emergence of the trends are diverse, but from an ideological point of view, the most basic cause is that some of our



comrades forget the aim of serving the people and put their personal interests and the interests of their small groups above those of the state and the people. Others have gotten used to "eating out of the same big pot" provided by the state and the collective and have thus formed the habit of getting remuneration by doing little or no work. Now the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" has been eliminated. However, these people have not followed the path of becoming rich through labor in accordance with the party's policy, but have tried to find loopholes in the reforms and the party's policies or even have not scruples in violating the party's policies in an attempt to make money by doing little, or even no work at the expense of other people. It is not strange that this trend has emerged. The problem is that the leaders in some of our departments and units accommodate, yield to, or even encourage this trend, and that some of them even take the lead in committing such offenses. Also, the practice of using one's power of office to pursue one's private ends is common in some departments and units. The various departments in our superstructure are originally designed to serve the basic-level units and serve the development of the productive forces in our society, but some of the workers in them, (including leading cadres) forget the duties of their office and wantonly exploit their power of office to pursue their private ends. It is said that in order to contact people of various circles so as to facilitate its doing its work, a unit held three parties in succession, but neglected to invite people from a certain department. The comrades of that department kept this in their minds and wilfully impeded the unit's work later. What an evil work style this was! This was not the only such incident and there have been more than three or five similar ones. Perhaps that was not a serious one and there have been more serious incidents. To be frank, this was simply "blackmail." How can we say anything about serving the people, if we do not put an end to that kind of thinking and work style?

Serving the people is the purpose of our party and is also a general social mood that we should establish in our socialist society. In the final analysis, it is for the purpose of serving the people that we are carrying out our economic reform, enlivening our economy, and developing our social production forces. The ideology that conforms to a planned commodity economy based on public ownership can only be Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and serving the people, and cannot be anything else. The ideology that is suited to a capitalist anarchic commodity economy based on private ownership is the diverse kind of individualist thinking that upholds benefiting oneself at the expense of other people. In order to make our economic structural reform follow a correct path under the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies, we must strengthen ideological education on serving the people, teach people to handle correctly the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual, oppose the individualist thinking that upholds benefiting oneself at the expense of other people, fight against various kinds of unhealthy trends, and resist erosion by decaying capitalist thinking and the remnant poison of feudal thinking. In this area, we should keep a sober mind and adopt resolute and effective measures. We should never allow the reemergence of old malpractices on the new unhealthy trends to cause confusion in our reforms and harm the reputation of our reforms. It is obviously wrong to think that in the process of carrying out the economic structural reform and enlivening our economy,



we can relax our education on serving the people or even pit the process against that education.

From the day the Communist Party was set up to the day it withers away--the day when the ideal of communism is realized, whatever the times we are in, whatever the task we are faced with, and however the actual historical conditions vary, what we communists do is serve the people, whether it is when we were overthrowing the three great mountains that weighed on the backs of the Chinese people in the past, or when we are carrying out the four modernizations and implementing the policy of making our country and people rich.

For a member of the CPC, forgetting the idea of serving the people means a reduction in his party spirit. In order to fight all his life for communism, he must never forget serving the people.

CSO: 4005/662

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

HK140159 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress solemnly opened in the Great Hall of the People this morning. Executive chairman Zhao Pengfei presided. Vice Mayor Han Boping delivered a report on reform of the economic structure in Beijing.

Han Boping said: Reform of the economic structure made new progress in Beijing last year on the basis of summing up previous experiences, and in particular under the stimulus of party rectification. Rural reforms were carried out in still greater depth, and urban reforms were done still more extensively. Relatively great progress was made in reforming the commercial administrative structure and wholesale setup and enlivening circulation. In industrial reforms, in accordance with the State Council's relevant regulations, we expanded operational decisionmaking powers of enterprises. The scientific research, education, culture, physical culture, and public health departments have also actively probed paths of reform.

On the main tasks of reforms of economic structure in 1985, Han Boping said [begin recording]: The year 1985 is the first year of carrying out reform of the economic structure with the focus on the cities. Making a success of reform work this year is the requirement of consolidating and developing the excellent situation and the key to ensuring the smooth progress of reforms in the future. The guiding principle for reform is to fight the first battle with equanimity and ensure victory. The leaders must personally get to work to grasp typical examples, advance from individual points to whole areas, watch the road every step they take, and make steady progress. In accordance with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, under the premise of continuing to invigorate the enterprises and continually improving economic results, we must concentrate efforts this year to carry out reforms of the wages system and the price setup, to create still better conditions for harmonizing economic relations, further mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, and stimulate the advance of all undertakings. [end recording]

Han Boping proposed a number of major tasks in reforming the economic structure in the municipality this year: 1) Reform the wages system; 2) Reform the price setup; 3) Reform the planning and circulation structures; 4) Reform the structure of the government organs and the economic management departments.

9 April 1985

## NORTH REGION

## TIANJIN FOSTERS MILITARY-CIVILIAN COOPERATION

OW190438 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0914 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--The National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission and Tianjin Municipality signed an agreement on economic and technological cooperation on 5 March 1983. Since then, some 109 projects have been initiated under that agreement, of which 80 projects have already been completed with 12 of them reaching advanced international standards. The advanced technology from over 7,000 plants, research institutes, academies, and schools under the military industrial system has borne fruit in Tianjin. Because of the technological help from the military industrial departments, a number of professions and enterprises in Tianjin have made new progress in technology.

Recently Premier Zhao Ziyang fully affirmed Tianjin's marked success in military-civilian cooperation, in which the military industrial departments have provided advanced technology to the civilian industries. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that their experience should be spread across the nation, particularly in provinces and municipalities where relatively more military enterprises are located.

The military industrial departments have taken the initiative to support the civilian industries, while the civilian industries have willingly relied on military industrial technology. This is an important experience whereby remarkable results have already been achieved. The leading comrades of both the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission and Tianjin Municipality have exercised personal leadership over this task. They have organized coordination groups and established a system for regular liaison. They have held five coordination meetings, formulated annual cooperation plans, worked out support plans, and set up funding channels. In the course of cooperation, they have taken the overall situation into consideration on the one hand, while on the other hand, they have acted according to the policy of payment for technological transfers. This has enabled their cooperation to result in remarkable success.

Recently, Tianjin Municipality and the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission have agreed to expand their cooperation into personnel training, technical service and technological consultations, and other areas this year. They have also agreed to lay the emphasis of cooperation on technological renovation of existing enterprises, joint introduction and utilization of advanced technology, and setting up various forms of integrated economic establishments. The Tianjin Municipal People's Government has included the utilization of advanced military industrial technology in the municipal plan for technological progress and plans to fulfill 40 more projects under military-civilian cooperation this year.

9 April 1985

## NORTH REGION

## ZHOU HUI VIEWS NEI MONGGOL SPORTS TRAINING OF WRESTLERS

SK190537 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 March, leading comrades of the regional organs including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Tian Congming, Ma Zhenduo, and Zhao Zhihong paid a visit to the Neimenggu Sports School to watch the training of wrestlers. They encouraged these sportsmen to carry forward the spirit of arduous and tenacious struggle so as to win even greater honors for the region and the motherland.

That afternoon, leading comrades including Zhou Hui and Bu He came to the training ground of the sports school, where dozens of wrestlers were concentrating on training in which coaches set forth strict demands and wrestlers fought each other tenaciously. A number of wrestlers who won national championships on several occasions were appointed to give wonderful exhibitions.

Comrades Zhou Hui and Bu He enthusiastically praised the sportsmen's spirit of overcoming difficulties in training. Then, leading comrades paid a visit to the dormitory of the sportsmen to inquire about their living conditions and training situation of coaches and sportsmen.

Leading comrades including Zhou Hui and Bu He held a forum with the responsible comrades of the regional physical culture and sports commission, in which they conducted concrete studies on improving the living and training conditions of coaches and sportsmen. Leading comrades urged the regional physical culture and sports commission to sum up its work experience and to race against time so as to successfully deal with the difficulties that deserve to be overcome or can be overcome as soon as possible. Efforts should be made to create even better conditions of livelihood and training for sports workers and to enable the region's sports work to score even greater achievements.

CSO: 4005/662

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL SPORTS DELEGATES--The regional physical culture and sports work conference, which concluded on 16 March, stressed that efforts should be made to strengthen leadership over the work in this regard, to further carry out mass sports activities, and to strengthen the scientific education of sports so as to steadily upgrade the standard of sports technology and to make contributions to flourishing socialist construction throughout the region. The conference was organized by the autonomous regional people's government in Hohhot City on 12 March. On the basis of summing up the work done in the past and exchanging experience gained in work, the conference studied and mapped out work plans for 1985 and discussed and formulated the long-term arrangement for the region's sports work. During the conference, leading comrades including Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Tian Congming, enthusiastically received all participants of the conference. Ma Zhenduo and Zhao Zhihong also addressed the conference. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/662

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU MEETS MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

SK090457 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] On the morning of 8 March, at the Nanhu Guesthouse in Changchun, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Qiang Xiaochu, Gao Di, Zho Xiu, Zhao Naqi, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, and Zhang Fengqi, cordially received leading persons of the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society, the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and the preparatory group for the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and warmly congratulated them on the establishment of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society, and the preparatory group for the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

During the reception, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: Democratic parties are an important component of our country's patriotic and united front. During the long course of revolution and construction, democratic parties have stood and struggled together with our party through thick and thin, and have been our close comrades-in-arms. In the current historical period, the United Front is still an important magic weapon for winning new victories. He urged democratic parties to continually cooperate with the CPC with one heart and one mind, and make new contributions to achieving success in Jilin's reform, open policy, and economic leap.

After the reception, leading comrades of the provincial party and government organizations posed for a photograph together with all representatives participating in the inaugural meetings for the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society, and the preparatory group for the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. Then, they all attended the tea party held by the United Front work department of the provincial CPC committee for congratulating the establishment of these committees. Also attending the tea party and the reception were Chu Zhuang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; Zhang Shiming, deputy head of the executive bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; responsible comrades of the Liaoning and Heilongjiang Provincial Committees of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and responsible comrades of various democratic parties, federations of industrialists and businessmen, and pertinent departments in Jilin Province.



NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU AT JILIN AWARD MEETING OF ETHICAL MODELS

SK140550 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] In 1984, there were a large number of advanced units and individuals emerging in the activities of building spiritual civilization throughout the province. To encourage the advanced to deepen the campaign of socialist ethics and spiritual civilization, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government adopted a decision today on conferring the title of civilized on 402 units, including the No 1 motor vehicle plant; 101 townships, towns, and villages, including (Huadian) township of Jian County; 102 households, including (Zheng Xiansheng') family; and 100 staff members and workers, including (Shao Mingzhu). They also decided to confer the title of advanced on 54 units outstanding in carrying out activities concerning socialist ethics, including the office of the Jilin City socialist ethics committee, and to 55 personnel emerging in the work in this regard, including (Feng Jiming).

Meanwhile, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government decided to present prize cups to Changchun City, which won first place in building civilized units among provincial-level cities across the province, and to Tonghua and Yanji cities, which emerged in building civilized units among county-level cities. They also decided to present banners and inscribed boards to the 100 advanced units that emerged in this work, including the Changbaishan Department Store of Changchun City.

In the decision adopted by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, they urge the units and individuals that will be commended at a meeting to guard against arrogance and rashness, to carry forward their achievements, and to pioneer roads in advance in order to make still greater contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization under the new situation of conducting overall reforms among economic systems.

At the meeting on exchanging experience gained in building spiritual civilization throughout the province, which ended today, leading comrades of the provincial party, government and army organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Liu Yunzhao, Wang Zhongyu, Li Yaquan, Zhang Fengqi, (Yi Donghuan), and (Dong Fuchen), presented prize cups, banners, inscribed boards, citations, and honorary certificates to the representatives of the advanced units and individuals.

Li Yaquan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and first deputy director of Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

9 April 1985

## NORTHEAST REGION

## FIFTH MEETING OF JILIN PROVINCIAL GREENING COMMITTEE HELD

SK120354 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Jilin Provincial Greening Committee was held in Changchun today. At the meeting, Wang Jinshan, vice governor and chairman of the provincial greening committee, relayed the spirit of the fourth plenary session of the Central Greening Committee. (Liu Molin), director of the provincial forestry department and vice chairman of the provincial greening committee, gave a report on the province's tree planting situation in 1984 and suggested plans for this year's provincial greening work.

He said: This year, while universally planting trees, our province should also conscientiously make the urban areas green, take the urban tree planting as an opportunity to promote tree planting in townships, villages, and the border areas, and make the province's greening work more successful.

The meeting discussed and adopted the requirements of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government for appraising and selecting advanced tree planting cities, counties, units, and individuals in 1987.

Huo Mingguang, vice governor and chairman of the provincial greening committee [as heard], presided over the meeting.

CSO: 4005/658

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG AT LIAONING MEETING ON TRAINING TALENTS

SK100437 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpts] After a 6-day session, the meeting to exchange experiences in studying science and general knowledge and training talented personnel for military and local use sponsored by the Shenyang Military Region ended in Shenyang today.

Over the past few years, the PLA units under the military region have widely launched a campaign for studying science and general knowledge and training talented personnel for military and local use. The scientific and educational level of the PLA units has greatly improved. A gratifying situation of taking various ways and forms to cultivate talented personnel has preliminarily emerged in the military region. So far, more than 18,000 people in the military region have attended the study courses in basic science at the self-study college for party and government cadres. Many commanders and fighters with certain specialities have emerged.

Comrades participating in the meeting studied the instructions of leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on cultivating talented personnel for military and local use, exchanged experiences in cultivating talented personnel, and visited the exhibit on advanced units' achievements in cultivating talented personnel.

Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, delivered a summary report at the closing ceremony. On behalf of the party committee of the military region, Yuan Jun, deputy commander of the military region, declared an order. Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Quan Shuren, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and governor, pointed out: Achieving the work of PLA units and localities cooperatively cultivating talented personnel is an important sign of new progress in launching the double-support activity as well as an important content of building new-type relations between army-men and civilians. Localities should put their role into full play and render good service to cultivate talented personnel for military and local use.

Attending the meeting were Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee. Also attending the meeting were other leaders of the Shenyang Military Region and responsible persons of relevant departments from Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning Provinces.

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG ATTENDS LIAONING PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

SK140603 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The meeting on party rectification sponsored by the provincial CPC committee concluded today and stressed that efforts should be made to put the emphasis of the second-stage party rectification work on vigorously blocking newly-developed malpractices, strengthening the party's spirit, and enhancing discipline in order to promote the drive of conducting reforms and to insure the progress of the drive. Meanwhile, it is necessary to regard the fulfillment of these tasks as a breakthrough in creating a new situation in the second-stage work of party rectification.

The meeting pointed out: The newly-developed malpractices have seriously hindered or interfered with the smooth progress of conducting reforms among economic systems and have brought damage to party style and cadres. Under this circumstance, units under the provincial-level organs which have completed their party rectification work, and units under the city-level organs which have completed the third-phase task of conducting corrections in the course of party rectification should spend a period of time examining and correcting the newly-developed malpractices. Units that are carrying out the third-phase tasks should regard the work of correcting malpractices as their work emphasis and should carry out the work effectively.

In particular, the meeting stressed that efforts should be made to deeply understand the relationship between the work of strengthening discipline and success in conducting reforms. The meeting urged every Communist Party member to earnestly enforce the party's iron discipline under any circumstance.

The meeting also pointed out: In correcting the newly-developed malpractices, it is imperative to prevent the leftist practice of launching a political movement; to rather check unhealthy tendencies than to stir up a new wind; and to establish a demarcation line between necessary receptions for normal official intercourse and indulging in extravagant eating and drinking, between rendering paid services and accepting and giving bribes and engaging in extortion, and between grasping market information for normal transactions and engaging in speculation and profiteering. In correcting the newly-developed malpractices, leading cadres at all levels should set themselves as examples in the drive and the provincial- and city-level leading organs should play a model role in the work.

During the meeting, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, were on hand and spoke.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS 13TH STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK150146 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] The 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress opened today in Shenyang. The meeting decided to convene the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 16 March. Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

This Standing Committee meeting will examine, discuss, and adopt the work report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the report of the provincial people's government with regard to the handling of motions raised by deputies to the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and the recommended namelists of the Presidium, the motions examination committee members, and the credentials committee members of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Attending the Standing Committee meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Xie Huangtian, Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, and Feng Yousong. Also attending were 41 members of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Sun Qi, vice governor of the province; (Qi Kaiyuan), deputy commander of the provincial military district; Shi Xiaotan, president of the provincial higher people's court; and Cai Enguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/658

NORTHEAST REGION

THIRD SESSION OF FIFTH LIAONING PROVINCIAL CPPCC OPENS

SK170538 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The third session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously in Shenyang this morning. Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered an opening speech. Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a work report to the session. (A-ying-ga), vice chairman of the motions work committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, gave a report on handling of the motions submitted since the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Attending the session were 453 members of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending as nonvoting delegates were former vice chairmen and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, chairmen of various city CPPCC committees, and directors of the United Front Work Department of city CPP committees. Dai Suli, Zhang Xinchun, Gu Jingxin, Wang Guangzhong, (Liu Defang) and (Yan Genshuan), responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial military district, were invited to the opening ceremony.

In his opening speech, Wang Kuncheng said: At this session, members will hear and discuss the report on the work of the Standing Committee done since the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC committee, attend as nonvoting delegates the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to hear the government work report and other important reports, discuss the major policies of our province, and offer opinions in order to make contributions to revitalizing Liaoning and enlivening the economy.

He urged the members to adhere to the CPC's principle of maintaining long-term coexistence, conducting mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe with personages of various democratic parties and those without party affiliation, to fully develop democracy, to air their opinions freely, and to make a success of this session.

CSO: 4005/658



9 April 1985

## NORTHEAST REGION

## HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK090346 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The 12th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress ended today. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting examined and adopted the decision of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress concerning the convocation of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the resolution concerning continuous development of the five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent love activity in order to raise the level of civilized units, the resolution concerning rapid development of town- and township-run enterprises, the resolution on approving the provincial detailed rules and regulations concerning the water and soil conservation, the resolution on strengthening propagation and education on the legal system in an effort to spread general legal knowledge in 5 years, and some personnel changes. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, spoke.

Attending the meeting were Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, and Wang Jun, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Lianzheng, vice governor; Zhang Li, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

The meeting also adopted the decision on convening the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Harbin in late April 1985.

CIS: 8504/038

NORTHEAST REGION

TONGHUA, SIPING ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS READJUSTED

SK120358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, our province decided to readjust the administrative systems of Tonghua Prefecture and Siping city.

1. Tonghua Prefecture is abolished and the system of having the city administer the prefecture is implemented.
2. Tonghua city is raised to the status of prefectural-level city. Tonghua and Jian counties are placed under the jurisdiction of Tonghua city.
3. Hunjiang city is raised to the status of prefectural-level city. Fusong and Jingyu counties of the former Tonghua Prefecture and Changbai Chaoxian Autonomous County are placed under the jurisdiction of Hunjiang city.
4. Hailong County is abolished and Meihekou City established. The administrative area of the former Hailong County is that of Meihekou City. Huinan and Liuhe counties of the former Huinan Prefecture are placed under the jurisdiction of Meihekou City.
5. Huaide County is abolished and Gongzhuling city established. The administrative area of the former Huaide County is that of Gongzhuling. Yitong County of Siping City is placed under the jurisdiction of Gongzhuling City. Tonghua, Hunjiang, Meihekou, and Gongzhuling cities are prefectural-level cities.

CSO: 4005/658

NORTHEAST REGION

NEW ATMOSPHERE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORTED

Jilin JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 P 1

[Article: "Rectifying Guiding Ideology on Professional Work, Correcting Unhealthy Practice of Plotting for Private Gain from Position of Power: New Atmosphere Emerges after Party Rectification in Provincial Science Commission"]

[Text] During the party rectification campaign, members of the party group of the provincial science and technology commission have taken the lead in studying the pertinent documents, exposing and displaying problems, eliminating "Leftist" influence, and personally getting a handle on the investigation and disposal of major and important cases, thus achieving fairly good results; in the organs of the entire committee there emerged a new atmosphere of all striving with a common mind to work on the four modernizations and developing a keen sense for reform and progress.

In the party rectification process, the provincial science and technology commission insisted consistently on grasping the fundamental problem of eliminating "Leftism" in order to rectify the guiding ideology of the commission's undertakings. They clearly determined that the fundamental task of the provincial science and technology commission is to grasp macro-management, grasp comprehensive coordination, and do its best to optimize handling of the province's scientific and technical work. Because of this, they also put forward and put into effect the "three shifts and three reforms."

The three conversions: One is the shift from the original practice of grasping only scientific research projects to that of not only grasping scientific research projects but also doing a good job in comprehensive management and coordination. Last year, led by the leading comrades the provincial science and technology commission went twice in July and again in November down to various municipalities and prefectures to carry out strategic study and investigation and at the same time engage in handling office matters on the spot by solving problems urgently awaiting solution at the basic level. In order to formulate our province's policies in meeting the new challenges of a technical revolution, the science and technology commission since last year has organized over 90 specialists to compile background data for 38 long-range plans of development in science and technology according to trades of

production and realms of technology so as to provide a reliable basis for decision-making by the provincial party committee and provincial government. The question of foodgrain conversion is one to which leaders and the masses in our province pay a great deal of attention and show a lot of concern. Not long ago, the provincial science and technology commission organized the 30-plus specialists of the industry departments and scientific research units to engage in several study and deliberation sessions and thereby put forward 11 research projects, of which 7 have already been approved for implementation by the government. A second is the shift from paying attention to grasping research projects in the laboratory to grasping both advance technical studies and preparations and paying attention to organizing scientific research personnel to go solve problems in production practice. Before July last of year, the science and technology commission, together with the economic planning commission and science and technology association, organized the province's 8,845 scientific and technical personnel to go down to the enterprises and countryside to solve key technical problems in production. At the same time, they also organized scientific and technical experts to carry out a technical and management diagnosis on about 100 key enterprises in the province in order to help these key enterprises to discuss plans of technical reform and also suggest approaches to increasing profits and reducing losses. A third is the shift from the closed style to the open style of management in scientific and technological planning; that is, a shift from such plans being reported by the scientific research units from level to level, with the science and technology commission approving the projects thereof also from level to level to open bidding. On the basis of going deep down to carry out investigation and study and fully listening to the views of experts, they suggested, in their first batch, 26 exploitation research subjects that could play an important role in the province's economic development and started to put them up for open bidding in and outside of the province.

The three reforms: One is reform of the scientific research system. The provincial science and technology commission formulated during the party rectification a scientific research system reform program and decided to proceed at eight research institutes pertaining to technical exploitation to establish experimental points of cancelling their business expenses while putting into effect a contract system based on compensation. The provincial science and technology commission also decided to put into effect at research institutes pertaining to exploitation research the system of contract with compensation so as to remove business expenses entirely by 1989; then at research institutes pertaining to a combination of exploitation research and applied research, they also decided to adopt the practice of allocation of funds by contract; and in respect to research institutes pertaining to a combination of applied research and basic research (including research institutes mainly for rendering service to society), they also decided to practice the foundation system. At the same time, they decided to enforce clear reward and punishment for the conduct of the management personnel in scientific research management. A second is reform in management of scientific and technical planning. They decided to adopt the leadership method of delegating professional authority while concentrating comprehensive authority, so as to put scientific planning under level-by-level management. Last year, the province had 306 scientific research projects subsumed under the plan, with the provincial science and technology commission exercising

jurisdiction over only 62 of them (of which there were also 21 key projects of the state) whereas the rest were subjected to management by the various districts and departments, with responsibility entrusted to the respective individual levels. Beginning in 1985, they are going to transfer 33 percent (originally only 10 percent) of the three categories of scientific and technological expenditure under the control of the provincial science and technology commission and give the amount to the various municipalities and departments for them to arrange scientific research projects in their own districts. The provincial science and technology commission would handle only cross-trade and cross-regional comprehensive scientific research projects and those pertaining to new technologies as well as key projects of the state. A third is the change of the approach of employing only administrative means in managing science and technology so as to fully develop the role of the scientific and technical personnel. They have established a science and technology advisory committee and an experts group under the provincial science and technology commission, and strengthened and ameliorated the various professional groups (departmental groups.) The determination of scientific research projects, the compilation of scientific plans, and the appraisal and reward of achievements in scientific research were all turned over in advance to the experts concerned for examination and critique.

During the party rectification, the party group of the provincial science and technology commission refrained from sheltering certain cadres who made use of the three categories of scientific and technical expenditures to plot for private gains and questions of the like; they dared to confront hard realities. They took the initiative to invite the provincial discipline inspection commission, finance bureau, auditing bureau and departments of the like to organize together work teams to be stationed at organs of the provincial science and technology commission, and also straightened out and solved problems existing in the appropriation of the three categories of scientific and technical expenditures throughout the province. At the same time along with this, under the energetic support and assistance of several departments, they grasped the solution of people plotting for private gains on the basis of personal power and unhealthy practices of the like as a breach for rectifying our party workstyle by clinging to them and handling them through to the end. One was to solve the problem of staff and workers occupying extra housing. The party group of the science and technology commission insisted on implementing the "Open Letter" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and directive of the provincial party committee, proceeding from the reality of the provincial science and technology commission itself, and prescribing that those who occupied more than 10 square meters must withdraw and be subject to readjustment. Should they refuse to withdraw after 1 month, 5-times the original rent would be collected from their excessively occupied housing area; and in the case of those who did so beyond 2 months, apart from the 5 times of rent to be collected, their wages would also be reduced by one grade. The whole science and technology commission occupied altogether 133.97 sq. m of excessive housing; 147.1 sq. m were actually returned prior to the spring festival of 1984. A second was the solution of the question of the owing of public funds. Prior to the spring festival of last year, except in the case of two comrades who, because of special reasons, had had the public funds they owed deducted by installments upon approval, all the rest of the public funds owed were

returned prior to the spring festival. A third was the arrest of the unhealthy practice of people taking advantage of their work and spending no money or less money on purchasing agricultural and sideline products and industrial products for daily use; such people were required to make up the price difference they had saved. Price difference payments which organs of the science and technology commission voluntarily returned to the organization amounted to 4,226.48 yuan.

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CSO: 4005/461



NORTHEAST REGION

DELEGATION OF POWER, STREAMLINING OF ADMINISTRATION REPORTED

Jilin JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Gao Wen [7559 2429]: "Streamlining Administration, Delegating Power and Enlivening the Economy"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have gradually corrected the influence of "Leftist" thinking in the guiding ideology of our economic work, and implemented the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement; the various districts and various departments have all handled the task of establishing experimental points for reforming our economic system and energetically promoted technical progress. They have already shifted our economic work to the course centered on the raising of our economic results.

During the past two years, the provincial party committee and provincial government have formulated certain reform regulations and application rules concerning the question of reforming our urban economic system. These major reforms are beneficial to the maximum mobilization of the enthusiasm of our enterprises and laborers; beneficial to breaking down various partitions and enclosures so as to enliven our economy; and beneficial to raising our social economic results and promoting the overall development of our national economy. During the reform of our economic system, the provincial party committee and provincial government, for the sake of enlivening our enterprises, further liberalized our policies and delegated their management authorities. In the process of implementation, the various localities have embodied the practices of controlling and controlling well the big offices and liberalizing and enlivening the small ones. The provincial government has already decided that, in principle, divisions and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the province would no longer control the enterprises; in the case of provincially controlled enterprises, except a small number thereof, control has been delegated to their host municipalities. In the meantime, the authority of examining and approving investment in fixed assets has also been delegated downwards. The province has divided and delegated respectively the targets of control and direction of investment in assets, percentage of retained profits, and foreign exchange and control over the three kinds of materials delegated to the province to the state to the various municipal, prefectural governments and regional administrative offices and concerned

departments of the province. After the enterprises were delegated downwards, the principal task of the economic departments of the province and regional administrative offices was to prescribe guidance and consultation services and supervising and inspecting them. A year's practice has proved that while implementing the change from profits into taxes, the enterprises have at the same time put into practice the financial system of a combination of targeted management, contracted progressive increase in profits and taxation on interests, as well as management and issuing of credit loans by the banks; they also reformed our management of resources, organized the rational circulation of our talents, liberalized our small enterprises in industry and commerce, extended the autonomy of our enterprise management, practiced the responsibility system under the factory director in the industries, and thereby mobilized the enthusiasm of our staff and workers. The realm of our circulation has been changing from a closed style into an open style, and from a distribution type into a management type; the commercial enterprises have put into practice the second class and third class stations joining together in their wholesale operations, reduced the links in between, established various kinds of trading centers, and broken down the situation of urban and rural partitioning and compartmentation by various hierarchies and units in management; they have generally launched industrial-commercial, commercial-agricultural, and commercial-commercial joint management and consignment selling, delegated purchasing, and such other forms of purchase and sales; small-scale commercial enterprises have generally practiced collective management or individual management through rental arrangements; there have emerged the phenomena in the entire realm of circulation such as increase in channels, flexibility in management, and lively activity in the market. Concerning capital construction, after the reform in the management system, the practice of resorting to project contracting, bidding, etc., have all achieved pleasing progress and shown conspicuous results. One is that the autonomy of the enterprises has been really extended; in the enterprises where the responsibility system under the factory director has been well practiced, they generally reflect the extended authority of the factory director, whose decision-making is now fast, direction now lively, and expression now solid. A second is that reform inside the enterprises has now quickened, the economic responsibility system has continued to become perfected, and, with contracting as their main approach and the economic responsibility system as their central link, these enterprises have carried out a series of reforms and achieved conspicuous results. A third is that during these reforms, they have selected and put on important posts a contingent of the pioneering type of cadres and thereby brought vitality to their various undertakings. A fourth is that reforms have promoted enterprise management and raised economic results; a batch of enterprises have progressed from sustaining losses to earning profits, and many enterprises have fulfilled the "three surpluses" and created their highest level in history; in the province's industrial production there has appeared simultaneous increase in output value, profits, and financial revenues, with the increase in economic results higher than that in production.

Most recently, the State Council decided to streamline administration and delegate power, enliven the economy and enliven circulation. At the same time along with this, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out at the forum of responsible persons of the three provinces of Jiangsu, Henan and Anhui: "In delegating

power we must be enlightened, and in rendering service we must be meticulous, so that we can eliminate all kinds of obstacles that would hamper the enlivening of our enterprises ideologically, structurally and institutionally." Thereafter, a commentator of RENMIN RIBAO (PEOPLE'S DAILY) also expounded, under the title "In Delegating Power We must Be Enlightened," the interrelationship between streamlining administration and delegation of power and the enlivening of our economy. The directives of the leading comrades of the party central committee and decisions by the State Council all reflect objective realities and demands of the basic-level enterprises. Only by conscientiously studying and implementing the spirit of the party central committee can we do a good job in reforming our economic system and promote the construction of our four modernizations with outstanding results.

For a long time, some of our comrades have mistaken the function of our state organs in managing our economy as direct substitution of the daily managing activities of the enterprises themselves; thus they hovered above those enterprises while freewheeling apart from them, directed their production without sharing any economic responsibility, monopolized all power over their personnel, finance, materials, production, supplies and sales, enforced conformity extensively, checkmated them most strictly, controlled them most rigidly, and severely limiting the vitality of the enterprises; certain economic cells became destroyed, so much so as to suffocate the very vitality of certain enterprises. The decision of the party central committee on reforming our economic system clearly points out: "Strengthening the vitality of the enterprises is the central link in the reform of our economic system." And in order to grasp this central link well, it simply won't do without really solving the problem of streamlining our administration and delegating our power.

The fundamental requirement of streamlining our administration and delegating our power is to practice separation of administration from the enterprises, overcome the phenomena of "the regulations above being complicated, the people below being rigidly controlled, while the enterprises in between becoming chaotic" and also of substituting enterprise management with administration, turning over to enterprise management what should not be controlled, cannot be controlled, and can hardly ever go well while under external control, and delegate to the enterprises the power that ordinarily belongs to them. In delegating such power, we must streamline our administration; and only by streamlining our administration can we delegate such power. What administration to streamline? Simply put, we must streamline the administration that controls and limits the enterprises and delegate the power that enlivens the enterprises.

Today, the meaning of streamlining our administration and delegating our power for the sake of enlivening our enterprises has already come to be understood by most comrades; but there are still all kinds of obstacles. The influence of "Leftism" remains to be eliminated; our ideological perception remains to be elevated; the forces of habit cannot be taken lightly; the "official industrialist" and "official businessman" workstyle must be changed; inveterate ills in our system must be comprehensively treated; the "cutting the fat" in our institutions and the blocked circulation in their middle echelon await study and solution. Because of all such reasons, some comrades

hate to part with the power on hand, or their thinking is not yet that enlightened and their action is not yet that conscious; there is still not a short distance between these comrades and the requirements of the central and provincial party committees. Some reform and enlivening actions are merely what is written on paper or hanging on lips; in some cases those above take action but those below remain still, you take action but he does not, or they refuse to move even when pushed; in the case of some comrades, their intention to serve the enterprises has become diluted, forgetting the natural duty of the people's government and casting off the incumbent outlook of a public servant of the people, thus letting the enterprises revolve around administrative organs, reducing the facilities and conditions to be provided to the enterprises, with no hope of getting anywhere for the enterprises at the basic level if they fail to get by the "five passes" or calling on the "six generals." In some cases, simple matters are handled in a complicated way, with plenty of foot-dragging involved; efficiency in getting things done remains very low; the phenomenon of wrangling can be seen everywhere. When a certain unit tried to build a dormitory for the intellectuals, it actually took a whole year to have 22 "official seals" stamped before the procedures were completed. Some enterprise comrades criticize us by saying: "You merely talk about liberalizing, but in reality it is but hot air"; some also say: "It looks that you have indeed released the arms and legs, but you are still holding the noose tightly around people's necks"! If these situations are not reversed, to enliven our enterprises would remain empty talk.

Apart from this, in streamlining our administration and delegating our power, there have also been certain muddle-headed concepts that need be clarified. We often hear some comrades discuss the following: after power is delegated, the power of the economic leading departments would become weakened; there would seem to be no longer anything to do. If they have really studied the decision on the reform of our economic system by the CPC central committee, this problem is by no means hard to solve. The power that should be delegated as provided in the decision is merely the economic power that belongs entirely to the enterprise; it is the autonomy of the enterprise which it cannot do without as an economic entity. Without its own autonomy, the multiplication and metabolism of this economic cell, the enterprise, can hardly proceed; we must know that extending the enterprise's autonomy and strengthening the government's leadership over economic work can go forward shoulder-to-shoulder without any conflict. To delegate power does not mean to delegate all power under the control of the government; doing that would no longer be delegating it but abandoning it or relaxing leadership. By delegating the power that belongs to the enterprise, the government's leadership can only be strengthened and not weakened. To be liberated from trivial and minute matters would help concentrate the government's energy to look after the overall situation and handle greater affairs, the implementation of principles and policies, macroeconomic decisionmaking and operations research, thus the government's direction and command would become even more lively. In this sense, the most effective leadership is no other than serving the basic level most effectively and serving the enterprises; such fundamental matters must never be overlooked.

In the reform of our economic system today, the matters awaiting management are numerous; but streamlining our administration and delegating our power,



plus enlivening our enterprises, are the central link. Governments and departments in charge of economic matters at all levels must go deep down to carry out investigation and study, eliminate "all kinds of obstacles," further liberalize our policies, delegate our power, and open up management. Whether or not we can really enliven our enterprises still depend on breaking the constraints of old concepts, letting the enterprises be really liberated from being the appendage of the economic departments of the superior level, enabling the enterprises to really become relatively independent economic entities, become socialist commodity producers and managers that run their own businesses, that shoulder the responsibility of their own gains or losses, so that they are capable of self-renovation and self-development and become legal entities with given rights and duties. Among the enterprises under ownership of the whole people, especially the large-scale and medium state-run enterprises, must, on the basis of conscientiously implementing the 10 articles of the State Council on further enlarging the autonomy of enterprises and the provincial government's "Prescriptions on Certain Questions in the Reform of Our Urban Economic System," keep in line with the second step of reform on changing profits into taxes and perfecting the internal responsibility system of the enterprises, generally put into effect the responsibility system under the direction of factory directors, and elect factory directors democratically or carry out the method of combining implementation of orders from the superior level with democratic nomination. In a word, we must elect the virtuous and talented by electing those able persons who have organizational and command ability and who understand management in leadership posts.

In respect to small-scale state-run enterprises (including industrial and commercial enterprises), under the principle of the "three no-changes" (no change in the character of ownership of the enterprises, in their relationship of subordination, and in the channels through which financial revenues are submitted), we should practice ownership by the whole people, collective management, independent accounting, and self-responsibility regarding gains and losses; in respect to secondary light industries and township collective enterprises, we should liberalize further in terms of policy and open up further in terms of management by resolutely changing the approach of "making things as big and public as possible" and of plagiarizing the model of state-run enterprises, and really turning "Officially" run into "People" run enterprises, letting them handle their own business, the own management, and their own gains and losses. In the enterprises, we should also practice the responsibility system under factory directors; factory directors may be democratically elected and also may be recruited. In management, where conditions are present, we may practice economic contracting, encourage staff and workers to invest and become shareholders, and carry out year-end distribution of dividends. The scale of enterprises should be small rather than big, and their trades should be specialized rather than diversified; the smaller the accounting units the better; workshops and working groups should all have their dining facilities separately; in distribution we should dare to graduate wages and rewards; in the case of those who have completed their plans of submitting taxes or profits, rewards and profits must be considered in relation to each other; wages can be floated; rewards can be issued in larger amounts; above, there should be no limit; below, there should be no bottomline for retainment; more must go to those that work more, and we must

never be deterred by some people's "disease of envying others." Countless facts have proved: "eating in the common pot" raises idle fellows; such enterprises usually experience low efficiency and slow development. In the case of those enterprises that are more suitable to dispersed management, we should allow our staff and workers to leave their factories and their stores to contract and rent them for individual management.

In streamlining our administration, we must be sincere; we must delegate actual power and adopt resolute measures structurally and institutionally, unswervingly delegate the autonomy in production and management, in the transfer and staffing, appointment and dismissal of personnel, possession and control of capital, distribution of wages and rewards of factories and enterprises to the enterprises themselves. In thus delegating our power we must grasp two links: one is vertical delegation of power level by level; all departments and units should do some more careful and solid work in respect to the liberalization of our policies and enlivening our economy so as to institutionally solve the problems of having had the enterprises thereof controlled too rigidly, regulated too strictly, and limited too tightly; another is doing a good job in the systematic reform of comprehensive departments by horizontally delegating power for systematic coordination and solving the problems of mutual restraint and wrangling. Hence, comprehensive departments such as planning, finance, taxation, banking, personal labor, etc., should all follow regulations of the provincial party committee and provincial government, formulate respectively their own plans of implementation concerning horizontal delegation of power for systematic coordination. The power that has already been delegated by the central and provincial authorities to the enterprises must not be diverted to the municipalities, regions, prefectures, or counties, and no re-distribution of power or interception of power should be further allowed. We must earnestly avoid repeating the old approaches of the past that mainly relied on administrative means for managing the enterprises after the separation of administration from the enterprises; we must prevent the forming of new partitions and compartments. In the past, we have repeatedly carried out delegation of our power, but each time it was limited to readjusting the control limits of central and local authorities and the various partitions and compartments without touching on the crucial question of conferring autonomy to the enterprises; hence it never ventured outside of established conventions.

Economic departments at all levels (including companies) must correctly treat the interrelationship between concentration of power and division of power. Some municipalities and counties, while delegating power, have clearly suggested the "three not's"--that is, in the case of the original autonomy of factories and enterprises, not one single component would be forfeited; in the case of the power delegated by the province and municipalities not a single component would be retained; and in the case of the power delegated by the departments in charge at the superior level to the factories not a single component would be intercepted. The result of enforcing all this has made it possible for the enterprises to embody the unity of responsibility, power, and benefit, with the extent of power unified with the weight of responsibility, thus bringing a new lease of life and vitality to the enterprises.



The carrying out a separation of administration from the enterprises, streamlining our administration and delegating our power is a profound reform of the upper apparatus of socialism. As the system is reformed, the organization and the structure, the ideology and the workstyle must all undergo a corresponding reform and readjustment. And in our work we must unswervingly follow the principles of serving the people and streamlining, unification and effectiveness in ameliorating the workstyle of our organs and improving the quality of our working personnel, solving the bureaucratism of over-staffing, ambiguity in office responsibilities, and mutual wrangling which still prevails in general. We must reduce the levels of administrative procedure and simplify the processes of our operations, and improve our work efficiency. As I see it, there is the necessity to solve several problems as follows: One is the necessity to strengthen the sense of responsibility and the concept of time. Time is money; efficiency is life. This is one slogan which we can entirely accept and make use of. In the case of all requests for instruction and reports submitted to the superior level by subordinate departments and enterprises, such as arrangements of production planning, technical reform, importation of equipment, investment and loans, etc., once the procedural steps are complete, replies should be sent back within not more than 3 to 5 days, or at most up to one week at the latest. A second is the necessity of simplifying the process of our operations without allowing multiple-chief examinations and appraisals. Whatever excuses there may be, we must never again repeat the situation in which to run something requires going through 10-odd departments and securing the stamping of 10-20 seals. Proceeding from the great cause of our four modernizations, we must run new things in a new way and run urgent things as fast as possible. In our work we must master four points: (1) Prepare an overall plan, be sure to make it strategic, scientific, and relevant, and strive as much as possible to have plans of implementation for the given year as well as goals of long-range endeavors so that they can easily be accepted by the superior level; (2) promote investigation and study, let a principal leader take the initiative, effect joint operations in which various concerned departments participate and solve problems on the spot. When projects are to be examined and appraised, let the planning commission take the lead, and let comrades of the concerned committees, offices, divisions, and bureaus (companies) participate; when something can be determined at once, let decisions be made as much as possible right on the spot. (3) Tackle key problems through cooperation, try to bring about such cooperation between related as well as isolated units, between the cities and the countryside, between scientific research and production, so as to have predetermined projects implemented down the line systematically. (4) Render support as broadly as possible; on the question of capital there must be overall planning and arrangements; in land construction, there must be strategic guarantees; in materials "there must be supplies provided according to needs of individual units"; in transportation there must be priority arrangements; in reform there must be responsiveness and flexibility. A third is the necessity of establishing a strict individual responsibility system. Handling economic problems requires economic means by the demonstration of the roles of banking, credit lending, taxes and levies, pricing and economic levers of the like; we must not resort to administrative interference; that kind of asserting the will of the superior, issuing one order from above so that the enterprises below must carry it out, or resorting to "monopoly and substitution," simply won't do. Cooperation and association in economic

matters must adhere to the principles of voluntary grouping and mutual benefit, mutual help; dictated "marriage," the approach of forced "match-making" would be of benefit neither to the development of production and improving of economic results, nor to the enlivening of our economy. After the enterprises are delegated and the power is delegated, governments and economic departments at various levels must not assign expenditures at random, nor call for the data of the enterprises laterally through any form. The question that should call our attention is: some enterprises are worried about having too many "grandmas" so that their business would become hard to run; they worry about having their materials and energy supplies undercut for provision to the local units, about channels being shifted, plans being raised in targets level after level, materials being intercepted, increases in price level after level; they are worried about frequent changes in the leading groups, which is not beneficial to the stability and development of the enterprises; some also are worried about local people "looking for food at the rich households," and of people resorting to "killing the rich to relieve the poor." These ideas and worries should be called to the attention of the leading departments. The way to solve this requires the following: first, we must seriously study the central "decision" and the provincial "Regulations," and resolutely implement them; second, our leading organs at various levels should shift all their work earnestly onto the course of reform and serving the basic level so as to increase the vitality of the enterprises. From now on, we must under all circumstances pay attention to exploiting the sources of enterprise vitality. This is the very momentum for advance for the great cause of our four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/461

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT--In 1984, Heilongjiang Province made marked progress in recruiting party members among primary and middle school teachers. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province recruited 4,235 outstanding teachers of primary and middle schools into the party, a 90.2-percent increase over the 1983 figure. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT [no date given]]

JILIN FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS--In 1984, Jilin Province made marked progress in family planning. According to statistics, the province scored a 4.9-percent increase over the 1983 figure in the rate of birth control, a 3.7-percent increase over the 1983 figure in the rate of one-child couples, and an 1.8-percent decrease over the 1983 figure in the rate of couples having more than one child. There were 52 advanced units and 23 model individuals emerging in the family planning work throughout the province. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2000 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

JILIN JIU SAN SOCIETY COMMITTEE--The First Jilin Provincial Congress of the Jiu San Society concluded today in Changchun. During the congress, the participants heard, examined, and adopted the work report of the preparatory committee for the provincial Jiu San Society, adopted the resolution on creating a new situation in the work of the provincial Jiu San Society, and elected the first provincial committee of the Jiu San Society. The congress elected Lu Shiqian chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society, and elected (Chen Bingtong), (Zhou Dierjie), (He Chunan), (Xiao Wei), and (Chen Daogu) vice chairmen. (Chen Bingtong), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society, delivered the closing speech. He called on the Jiu San organizations at all levels and all members of these organizations to actively respond to Comrade Hu Yaobang's call of not forgetting the spirit of solidarity and militancy and devoting ourselves to the vitalization of our country, and to further tap the potential and exploit the superiority in talented people of the Jiu San organizations in the course of consolidating and building these organizations so as to serve the four modernizations. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 85]

ILLINOIS DELEGATION LEAVES SHENYANG--The Illinois state delegation headed by James Thompson, governor of Illinois, successfully concluded its friendly visit to the province, which included economic and technological talks. On the afternoon of 15 March, the delegation, accompanied by Zhang Zhiyuan, vice governor of the province, and Li Xishun, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, left Shenyang city for Beijing Municipality by plane. Seeing them off at the

airport were leading comrades of the provincial and Shenyang City organs, including Sun Qi, Tang Hongguang, Yu Jingqing, Zhang Hongjin, and Cheng Jinxiang, secretary general of the provincial people's government. On the morning of the same day, Governor Quan Shuren and Vice Governor Wang Guangzhong had breakfast with Governor Thompson at the (Fenghuang) Hotel, where the delegation was staying. They bid farewell to each other, warmly shaking hands. Also seeing the delegation off at the airport were Mr James Hall, consul general of the General Consulate of the United States in Shenyang City, and Mrs Hall. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Mar 85]

FIFTH LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE--The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Shenyang this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the meeting were some 100 people in total, including the chairman, vice chairmen, and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting adopted a decision to convene the third plenary session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 16 March, and examined and adopted the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Mar 85]

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9 April 1985

## NORTHWEST REGION

## SHAANXI LEADERS STRESS CURBING MALPRACTICES, LEFTISM

HK150243 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A provincial conference of prefectural commissioners and county governors opened in Xian on 6 March. The conference has analyzed the province's economic situation, studied measures for solving new problems that have appeared in the excellent situation and for resolutely correcting new unhealthy practices, and discussed issues such as invigorating large and medium enterprises and promoting economic work in the province.

In a summation speech at the meeting on 14 March, Governor Li Qingwei fully affirmed the excellent situation in the province and also pointed to some new unhealthy practices that have emerged in the course of reform of economic structure. He said: These new unhealthy practices seriously violate party and government discipline and the state's policies and decrees, damage the interests of the state and the consumers, and seriously interfere with the smooth progress of economic construction and reform of the economic structure. We must have a resolute attitude and take sweeping action to correct these new unhealthy practices. All areas and departments must first examine and correct themselves; they should not wait and look around to see what others do. Corrections must be made as appropriate.

We must resolutely curb and correct the unhealthy practices of indiscriminately hiking prices, and randomly issuing bonuses, subsidies, goods in kind, and clothing, and strictly ban the use of public funds to give banquets, present gifts, and indiscriminately distribute souvenirs.

We must resolutely straighten out companies of all types. Commercial companies and enterprises being run by party and government organs and enterprises, together with those shell companies that lack capital, premises, and commodities, must be straightened out immediately and dealt with according to the circumstances. Some must be resolutely closed down. Leading cadres and retired personnel of party and government organs must not hold posts as managers, advisers, or board chairmen in economic entities or companies of any kind. Those holding such posts must withdraw from them immediately. Staff and personnel of party and government must not engage in commerce.

Comrade Li Qingwei said: The most important thing in correcting the new unhealthy practices and ensuring the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure is to unify understanding, policies, and actions, and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions. In checking on correcting new unhealthy practices, we must first check on problems of violating the central regulations by making up one's own rules and going one's own way. It is very hard to correct other unhealthy practices unless this problem is solved.

On how to promote the province's economic work, Comrade Li Qingwei said: The party committees and government at all levels must center their efforts on economic work. All departments and units must ensure that their own work serves and is subordinate to this central task. He stressed: Invigorating the large and medium enterprises is the key to speeding up the development of industrial production and improving economic results in the province.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian made an important speech during the conference. He pointed out: the fetters of leftist inhibitions and old policy regulations, ideological concepts, rules and regulations and so on remain serious ideological obstacles affecting improved economic performance in Shaanxi. The economic work front must further eliminate leftist and outdated concepts and regard whether or not it helps to develop the social productive forces, to make the masses rich, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics as the major criterion for testing whether a reform is a success or a failure. The idea that unhealthy practices mean opening up and that reform is the inevitable product of invigorating the economy, and the viewpoint of setting the correction of unhealthy practices against the elimination of leftist and outdated concepts, are wrong.

He said: Another major obstacle affecting economic development in Shaanxi is the mentality of being middling. This mentality is a reflection of the conservative thinking of small peasant economy. It greatly affects and suppresses the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses. We must completely eliminate this mentality of being middling in order to invigorate the province's economy.

He demanded that the party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over economic work and truly shift their work on to the track of focusing on economic construction. They should stimulate reforms and economic construction.

This conference is to conclude on 15 March.

CSO: 4005/669



NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA LEADERS VISIT UNITS IN MILITARY DISTRICT

HK030505 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Liu Changzong [0491 7022 1350], Song Jin [1345 6651], Xuan Mipao [1357 4434 3517], and Yan Mintang [7051 2404 2768]: "Regional Party and Government Leaders Visit and Convey Greetings to Commanders and Fighters of the Ningxia Military District"]

[Text] Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC visited and cordially conveyed their greetings to commanders and fighters of the Ningxia Military District, army units stationed in Ningxia, and the Ningxia Corps of the Armed Police Force on the morning of 14 February.

Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC committee, Xue Hongfu, chairman of the regional Advisory Commission; and Ma Yingliang, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government arrived at an artillery unit, accompanied by Liu Xueji and Zhao Min, respectively commander and political commissar of the Ningxia Military District. They listened to a report by the leading comrade of this unit on its general condition, watched their military performance, and made a tour of the study rooms, mess, rooms for recreational activities, and living quarters at the barracks of a company. They held cordial talks with cadres and soldiers, wishing them a happy Spring Festival, good health and successes in their work. This unit since 1983 has twice been judged an advanced unit in building the regular army by the Lanzhou Military Region and has been commended as an advanced unit in barracks administration by the PLA General Staff Headquarters and the General Logistics Department. Comrade Li Xuezhi encouraged the commanders and fighters to exert still greater efforts to score more successes in the new year so as to make still greater achievements in building a modernized regular army, improving their political and military qualities, training qualified people for both military and civilian purposes, and building socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, Ma Qingnian, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, and others visited an armed force unit stationed in Ningxia. They first listened to a report on the study and training conditions of the unit. Nothing has gone wrong either in flying or ground work in this unit over the past 2 years, and it has on many occasions been appraised as an advanced unit and commended by the Lanzhou

Military Region Air Force and the Ningxia Military District. Comrades Hao Tingzao and Ma Qingnian highly praised the unit for the successes they had scored and conveyed their festive greetings to the commanders and fighters of the unit on behalf of the local party and government organs. Hao Tingzao and other leading comrades also visited the officers and crew on duty, as well as the mess hall, kitchen, club and reading room. They visited the commanders and fighters of the unit and earnestly listened to their suggestions.

Li Yunhe, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Mao Youde, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; Yang Yunchun, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC and the leading member of the regional Office of Civil Affairs went to the Ningxia corps of the Armed Police Force, visiting and conveying their greetings to all the commanders and fighters, and were warmly welcomed. Li Yunhe and others held cordial talks with the cadres and fighters, asking them about the building of the unit and the conditions of their life, production, culture and education. The leading members praised them for rendering meritorious services to the people in safeguarding the four modernizations, encouraged them to make still greater achievements in the new year, and wished them a happy Spring Festival. The leading comrades of the autonomous region also visited a company and inspected the living quarters and mess hall of the fighters.

CSO: 4005/669

9 April 1985

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

## GANSU ARMED POLICE CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK120304 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Yesterday the provincial party and government leading comrades met comrades attending an enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of the Gansu Provincial Corps of the People's Armed Police Force and encouraged them to act as promoters of reforms.

The enlarged meeting of CPC Committee of the Gansu Provincial Corps of the People's Armed Police Force ended yesterday.

The meeting reviewed and summed up the work in 1984, commended advanced and meritorious units, and awarded prizes and trophies.

The provincial CPC committee and government have attached great importance to the meeting. When meeting the participants of the meeting, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Deputy Secretary Lu Kejian said that the People's Armed Police Force is an important armed force of the party and state which performs the duty of guaranteeing public security. But the armed police units are fairly scattered with many points and departments. To successfully fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and the people, it is necessary for the armed police force, according to its own characteristics, to uphold the principle of executing, abiding by, and protecting the law and [words indistinct], to its strength in education, management, and military training, and to upgrade its political quality and professional ability as soon as possible.

Li Ziqi encouraged the participants to resolutely support and safeguard reforms so that they can conscientiously serve and be subordinated to the overall situation of reform and the four modernizations in doing their work, provide good public order for reforms, and be promoters of reforms.

CSO: 4005/653

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NANJING MILITARY LEADERS PLANT TREES--To mark Arbor Day, leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Xiang Shouzhi and Guo Linxiang and some of the commanders and fighters went to the (Moshoupu) Park in Nanjing on 12 March to plant trees. They planted pine and poplar trees to beautify the park. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG MILITIA WEAPONS CONTROL COMMENDED--The General Staff, Political, and Logistics Departments of the Chinese PLA issued a circular in late February on commending advanced militia units for taking charge of weaponry without causing any accidents in 1984. The circular commended 16 provincial military districts, including the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, for having no accidents in 1984. The Zhejiang Provincial Government and the Zhejiang Provincial Military District also commended and gave awards to 34 advanced militia units in weapons control recently. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Mar 85 OW]

RAO SHOUKUN JOINS TREE-PLANTING ACTIVITIES--On the morning of 9 March, more than 400 commanders and fighters from the PLA unit stationed in Jinan City, which is under the Jinan Military Region, planted trees, despite cold winds, at the construction site of the park, which surrounds the city, on the northern bank of Daminghu Lake. They planted more than 1,000 scenic trees on that day. Joining in the tree planting were leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, and Xu Zhongyu; leading comrades of the air force units under the Jinan Military Region, including (Lin Xigui), and leading comrades of the provincial military district and the Jinan Army School, including Liu Yude, Xu Shulin, and (Zhang Jiaji). [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/653

TAIWAN

# TAIWAN PREMIER REJECTS RESIGNATION CALL

OW231341 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday said he was appointed to lead the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) according to the Constitution, and will not resign under pressure from a few individual legislators.

Premier Yu made the statement in reply to an interpellation from nonpartisan Legislator Ms Yu Chen Yueh-ying who called on the premier to resign to "give hope to the nation."

Yu Chen pointed to the series of natural disasters and major economic crimes which followed the inauguration of the Yu Cabinet on May 31 last year, as well as the murder of Chinese-American writer Henry Liu which involves intelligence officials. "These events show that the Cabinet is incapable of dealing with the changing situation facing the nation, she said.

Yu Chen was among seven nonpartisan legislators who have strongly urged Premier Yu to resign to show his responsibility for the events, which, they said, have seriously damaged national interests and image, and have shaken the people's confidence in the government.

Premier Yu said he is responsible for the Cabinet's administrative measure, but will not resign under pressure from a few individual legislators.

He said he was nominated by the President and his premiership was approved by more than 90 percent of the legislators. His appointment was made according to the Constitution and his resignation, if he submits one, should also be made according to the Constitution, Yu declared.

Premier Yu quoted the 2nd and 2rd provisions of the Constitution's Article 57 to support his declaration.

The 2nd provision states that the Legislative Yuan, by resolution, may request the Cabinet to change its policy. The Cabinet, with the approval of the President, may request the Legislative Yuan for a reconsideration. The premier shall abide by the Legislative Yuan's resolution or resign if, after reconsideration, two-thirds of legislators present at the meeting uphold the original resolution.

The 3rd provision says that the Cabinet may request legislators to reconsider bills passed by the Legislative Yuan if it deems the bills difficult to execute. The premier shall abide by the Legislative Yuan's resolution or resign if, after reconsideration, two-thirds of legislators present at the meeting uphold the original resolution.

There are more than 300 legislators while nonpartisans occupy only some 10 seats in the Legislative Yuan.

CSO: 4000/162



TAIWAN

#### BRIEFS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE PROMOTES INVESTMENT--Taipei, March 20 (CNA) -- The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) has chosen the 14 major construction projects, projects by state-run industries and high-technology investments in industry as its three major markets for which to encourage and promote U.S. business investment. Although European commercial offices here are also in the scramble for these markets, the AIT noted that American manufacturers are especially competitive in the area of machinery-and-equipment supply. In addition, the current disposition of the government to "buy American," as a result of Taiwan's whopping trade surplus with the U.S., suggests some edge to American firms in the competition, the AIT said. The AIT further stated that American makers have the inside track for supplying the major equipment needed in the U.S. dollar 20 billion "14 major construction projects," most notably in the lines of industrial electronics, automatic control equipment and large construction machinery. The AIT also said that American makers have already landed some contracts for the investment projects being undertaken by the state-run firms. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0322 GMT 21 Mar 85]

SOUTH KOREAN ENVOY NOTES FRIENDLY RELATIONS--Taipei, March 23 (CNA) -- Although South Korea has adopted an open-door policy toward Communist China, its friendly relations with the Republic of China will continue to grow steadily, Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi said Saturday at a Legislative Yuan meeting. The friendship is based on mutual benefits, Ambassador Hsueh told the Yuan's Foreign Affairs Committee. Hsueh is in Taipei to report the current status of Sino-South Korean relations. Influenced by a change in U.S. policy toward East Africa, Ambassador Hsueh said, South Korea has been attempting to establish diplomatic relations with the Peiking regime since 1978. The attempts, however, have failed because of repeated sabotage by North Korea, he noted. The attempts so far have not caused any serious damage to the existing Sino-South Korean relations, the ambassador said. He pointed out the Republic of China and South Korea have much in common. They are geographically close, and they have similar cultural and historical backgrounds. "We should be able to forge even closer ties with South Korea based on our traditional friendship," Ambassador Hsueh said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1002 GMT 23 Mar 85]

YUAN PASSES BUDGET FOR FY-86--The Executive Yuan yesterday passed the national budget for fiscal 1986, balancing revenue and expenditure at NT \$412.54 billion each, NT \$53.26 billion or 14.8 percent more than in fiscal 1985. The budget will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for final approval tomorrow. The allocation for spending on defense and foreign affairs, traditionally grouped together, accounts for NT \$161.26 billion, 39.1 percent of the total. The allocation for economic development and communications is NT \$77.97 billion, accounting for 18.9 percent of the whole. More than NT \$51.08 billion will be spend on education, culture, science and technology while spending on social welfare will be NT \$67.27 billion, 16.3 percent of the total figure. Business and personal income taxes, and monopoly sales of liquor and cigarettes will provide NT \$260.57 billion or 63.2 percent of revenue. Earnings from state-run companies will provide NT \$72.95 billion, or 17.7 percent of total revenue, with the remainder coming from sales of government bonds and assets, fines, and a revenue surplus of NT \$12.64 billion from fiscal 1985. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Mar 85 p 12]

CHIANG MEETS FORMER JAPANESE MINISTER--President Chiang Ching-kuo met with Nobusuke Kishi, former Japanese Prime Minister, and Eisaku Hiroko, wife of late Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, and entertained them with tea and snacks on 16 March. President Chiang expressed welcome for their visit, cordially talked with them, and exchanged views on issues of common concern. Nobusuke Kishi and Mrs Sato visited the Republic of China as head of the Japanese delegation to the second Sino-Japanese Women's Golf Invitation tournament. They were happy for the opportunity to meet President Chiang. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 85]

RADICAL PUBLICATIONS DEFINED--Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih pointed out that all publications that publish extreme works favorable to the enemy's propaganda in violation of government policy are radical publications and that all those who stand on the side of the enemy and intentionally defame the government are radical people. Minister Sung Chang-chih made this clear-cut explanation when he answered questions at the Legislative Yuan on what are radical publications and people. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/660

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WRITER VIEWS CHANGES, PROBLEMS IN CHINA

Hong Kong CHUI-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85 pp 59-60

[Article by Szu Ming [2448 2494]: "Changes and Secret Worries in China"]

[Text] Elder Brother Yi [1837]:

I returned to Shanghai after 2 years and am now living quietly at home. Recently, my understanding of the situation in the country has gradually deepened, but I feel that for the time being I have no major topic to write about. Of course, this is not to say that everything is perfect and there is nothing to comment on. In fact, there are still very many things to frown upon, the salient one being: the bureaucracy of the working personnel in each department of the government, party and enterprises. And this includes the phenomenon of "eating out of one big pot". Many veteran cadres, who contributed their blood and sweat, came from remote and backward places, and when they fled to the revolution many of them had never received any education or could only recognize a few characters; afterward, during the founding of the PRC, they occupied important posts and were unable to pursue advanced studies, so that their positions became higher and higher but their knowledge was unable to match their posts and work. After going through 10 years of disorder, they were all "ripe" in age, and among them were many good people, but there is no denying the fact they were not without a reluctance to part with power, and they seek private gain and are unwilling to retire and yield their positions to more talented persons. Also, very many middle-aged cadres grew up during the Cultural Revolution. At that time teachers were the "shrinking number nine" [intellectuals --the ninth of nine categories struggled against by the "gang of four"]. The more knowledge one had the more reactionary one was, and schools were arenas for class struggle; as a result, a middle school graduate was often not at the educational level of a primary school student, and the student of a worker-peasant soldier university was not necessarily as brilliant as a junior middle school student. Today, these many cadres form an extremely big obstacle to the four modernizations and the democratic system. This kind of person is ignorant, holds his office without having the required skill, is envious of the worthy and able, perverts the law and takes bribes, and stops at nothing!

In the initial period after the founding of the PRC in China, under the appeal of "excessive dependence", everything was done according to the Soviet patina of "socialism". During these 3 years a major defect left over from this policy was seen: the control by the party and government was too tight, and everything was managed too rapidly. There had to be planned production in industry, agriculture, mining, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, and coupled with the "leftist" infantile disorder of "cutting off the tail of capitalism", as little as a needle or thread, down to spiced beans, melon seeds, large flatbread and deep-fried twisted dough sticks, were brought into state-run and public-run undertakings. Therefore, the special and famous foodstuffs of various places disappeared from the scene. If you wanted to ask a private tailor to make a suit of clothes or hire a painter to paint a wall, you would also find it very difficult. If a disabled, old, sick, or feeble person wanted to go out to seek a doctor, unless it was a case of calling for an ambulance because of a severe illness, he or she could only have a family member or a relative or friend lend him or her a goods-delivery pedicab (this is called a "yellow croaker cab"), or ride on the back satchel carrier of a bicycle, which is quite dangerous. Even if you had the money, it was not certain that you could get a taxicab.

Under this kind of control, the population doubled and redoubled, the number of stores and restaurants, and other service trades not only did not increase over the number in the initial stage after the founding of the PRC, but on the contrary fell. Moreover, the goods in the stores were supplied through state-run organizations. What was supplied might not meet the people's needs, what the people needed was not necessarily supplied. Even if there were a supply of something, it was not necessarily available on a regular basis. The result of this was that to get a meal people had to line up, and to buy things in the east there was a big line and in the west there was a big crowd of people--a terrifying sight.

According to statistics, the working personnel in China's tertiary industry, which is made up of nonproductive tasks, constitute 10 percent of its labor force, the lowest percentage of more than 100 countries in the world. The inconveniences in the people's life were obvious.

In education, China also was influenced by the Soviet Union. From primary school to college, almost everything was strictly controlled, the division of subjects was excessively detailed, and the students had no freedom to choose or change fields of study. Moreover, in education mechanical memorizing was stressed, becoming the downright "pressed duck style". I saw that a child of my neighbors, who was studying senior middle school subjects at a key middle school in Shanghai, still, even in mathematics and physics courses, had to repeat from memory. At long last I myself received two academic degrees, but seeing this with my own eyes I could only sigh that it was a strange tale from "under" the seas!

The above-mentioned aspects urgently await reform, and it seems there is no lack of subject matter for comment. However, these are the disastrous effects of what was done for 30 years in the past. Today, a reform of them has already begun. For example, the effects of the contract system in the

rural areas are already seen. There are not only enough agricultural products for the needs of the 1 billion population, but the problem of the storage and use of the abundant harvested crops has now become a problem that demands prompt attention. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted a decision to reform this economy, and there will be a thoroughgoing reform in the cities. It can be affirmed that this work will be far more arduous than that of the rural reform. However, the central authorities are very determined; within 5 years small achievements in this respect can be expected, and after 10 years the irrational features of the present day could be completely changed. A reform of the tertiary industry and education has already begun.

You, elder brother, probably know that I have consistently paid attention to the degree of democracy, freedom, and rule by law in a country. I worry that even if the four modernizations are achieved and even if the people's material life becomes prosperous, if there is no democracy the people will be unable to supervise the government and a permanent cure of bureaucracy will not be effected. With people having material prosperity but lacking freedom, they will not have ease of mind, and then the situation would be like that of the Soviet Union, in which even high-level government officials, scientists, and writers, who are in the privileged stratum, flee the country one after the other and seek political asylum in capitalist societies. Actually, people are not like other animals: they are not just satisfied to fill their bellies. Without rule by law, there is no guarantee for people's freedom and spirit. Once the policy changes they will sink into the suffering of feudalism and dictatorship.

Recently, an old scholar whom I have faith in came to Shanghai from Beijing on official business, and he managed to find time to see me. He has opportunities to get close to the leading comrades of the central authorities. I discussed with him the question of "democracy, freedom, and rule by law", on which reform is urgently needed. He said to me: "I completely agree with your views; at the same time, I can tell you that the highest leaders of the central authorities are painstakingly and anxiously trying to put this kind of reform into effect. However, the thinking of the cadres is not yet ready for this, and the understanding of the sanctity of law on the part of the judicial cadres is also insufficient. At the same time, the educational level and the ideological state of the people are, for the time being, still far from reaching this level."

For a big country with a population of 1 billion and a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers, especially for this big country which has 3,000 years of feudalism pressing on its head, more than 100 years of accumulated weakness, and more than 30 years of the ideological shackles of the Soviet pattern, it would really be a miracle if those in power were able in 6 years to effect an earthshaking change in today's state of affairs. The party consolidation that has already begun; the reform of the urban economy, and the thorough reform, which is on a higher stratum and is more deepgoing, of the economic structure, personnel system, concept of value, as well as educational methods and patterns of the entire country constitute a formidable undertaking that is unprecedented in history,



and it is not all that easy for us scholars to demonstrate it and write with facility about it. Freedom, democracy, and rule by law are at the commanding height one layer higher of people's hearts and confidence, and of course we cannot "achieve them by just thinking about them", but we need careful and fairly long-term preparations and discussions.

However, besides the above-mentioned things, I worry about what looks to be a small matter but relates to what could be a very big problem--the establishment of Chinese public opinion! If this matter is not handled well, the country will take a detour, and even go back to the old path of feudal dictatorship and the worship of the individual.

According to my individual view, the news policy of the Chinese communists, from Chongqing's XINHUA RIBAO in the period of the war of resistance against Japan, for more than 40 years has been one in which public opinion has been firmly controlled in the hands of the CPC Central Committee, and criticism in opposition to the Central Committee, no matter whether good-intentioned or evil-intentioned, has absolutely not been permitted. The media have become the party's propaganda tools, control is extremely tight, and a step across the "thunder moat" is absolutely not permitted. I remember that in World War II every day XINHUA RIBAO condemned Hitler as a fascist bandit. Suddenly, Germany and the Soviet Union signed a mutual nonaggression treaty, and overnight Hitler, this demon who wanted to rule the entire world and enslave humankind, was seemingly embraced by Stalin and changed into a charming angel whom XINHUA RIBAO immediately praised! Would this kind of newspaper qualify as "public opinion"?

For several decades the newspapers, radio, and television, without exception, have submissively bowed their heads and danced to the party's baton. They have only dared to be the party Committee's yesmen, and have never demonstrated with the party, or even made suggestions to it. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party relaxed its control in the field of literature and art, but the media did not change in the slightest.

I acknowledge that today's Central Committee leaders are really wise. However, I think no one will dare guarantee that the leaders after them will be like this and will be correct! A country in which the media, which represents public opinion, only sings the praises of the leadership and does not dare offend by criticism, these socialist media, cannot compare favorably with the imperial censors of the feudal era. In this way, how can the reappearance of the worship of the individual be prevented? I cannot help being heavy-hearted! What do you, elder brother, think of this rambling task? I wish you a Merry Christmas.

Younger Brother Szu Ming, 9 December 1984

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CSO: 4005/493



HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PLA MEETING DEMANDS CRACKING DOWN ON MALPRACTICES

HK210920 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21 Mar 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch from Beijing": "All-Army Telephone Conference Stresses Second-Stage Rectification in PLA to Focus on Cracking Down on Malpractices"]

[Text] The recent All-Army Telephone Conference attended by directors of the party rectification offices of all large units of the PLA has stressed that the second-stage party rectification in the PLA must focus on the question of "taking the situation as a whole into consideration and strengthening party spirit," and resolutely cracking down on new malpractices, such as the illegal commercial activities by the army and so forth, in order to ensure that the army supports reform of economic structure, smoothly carries out the simplification and reorganization of the troops, ensures a stable situation in the troop's thoughts, and accomplish various tasks.

The telephone conference was held on the afternoon of 10 March by the All-Army Party Rectification Office according to the instruction of the CPC Central Military Commission. The purpose of the telephone conference was to relay the spirit of Hu Qili's speech at the second-stage party rectification work conference of the central authorities and opinions on the second-stage all-army party rectification work, which were made by Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli in various big army units.

Zhou Kenyu, assistant director of the General Political Department and director of the All-Army Party Rectification Office, stated at the telephone conference: Some problems pointed out at the second-stage party rectification work conference of the CPC Central Committee, especially the new malpractices also exist in the army, and must be dealt with seriously. In order to do a better job in the present second-stage party rectification in the PLA, we must first of all carry out the spirit of the symposium of the Central Military Commission and resolutely crack down on the new malpractices.

Zhou Keyu stressed: The proposals for making the army cadres (officers) younger in average age, simplifying and reorganizing the forces and making the army serve overall economic construction, which were put forward by Deng

Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, at the symposium of the Central Military Commission, have grasped the fundamental problems in army building and army reform and are specific steps in implementing the spirit of the Sd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Party rectification must be combined with this major fact, and must not be "separated" from the reform.

He said: Party rectification in the PLA must focus on the settlement of the ideological problems of party members, which have been reflected in the course of the reorganization and streamlining of the army on the basis of the overall interests and in the process of various reforms so as to achieve an identical understanding, raise political consciousness and particularly establish lofty ideals and enforce discipline among the troops. On the question of resolutely cracking down on the new malpractices, Zhou Keyu pointed out in his speech that this is a matter of importance and a key question which must be solved in the second-stage party rectification. In resolutely cracking down on the new malpractices, it is fundamental to strengthen education on the aims of the party and the party spirit of party members. In order to crack down on the malpractices, we must not judge things as they stand, but should judge them according to party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

Zhou Keyu stressed: All army units must carefully check, resolutely crack down on, and seriously deal with the new malpractices, and must stop the most harmful malpractices at present, which include disregarding organizational discipline, disregarding party discipline and state laws, and "disobeying orders and ignoring prohibitions." If these malpractices cannot be checked, our party rectification will not be successful. While cracking down on the new malpractices, we must also take strong measures to crack down on other malpractices, such as using powers to seek private interests, bureaucracy, and so on and so forth.

CSO: 4005/682

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TIANJIN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES TO PROMOTE 2 TRADE FAIRS

HK190703 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Mar 85 BUSINESS STANDARD supplement p 1

[Excerpts] A Chinese trade delegation from Tianjin has arrived in Hong Kong to promote two trade fairs to be held later in year.

Both the Computer China '85 (Sep 10-14) and Construction China '85 (Dec 3-7) exhibitions will be staged at the 2,000-square meter Tianjin exhibition center.

The two exhibitions are sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) in Tianjin and are being promoted worldwide by AGS Management Consultants (HK).

The mission is led by Mr Zhang Hexiang, vice chairman of CCPIT Tianjin subcouncil.

They arrived in Hong Kong on Saturday after a week-long visit to Singapore. According to Zhang, the mission to Singapore was very successful though he declined to say the number of companies in Singapore that have actually signed up for space in the two exhibitions.

Tianjin is the third largest city in China after Shanghai and Beijing. Being the chief industrial center in the north, Tianjin is one of the 14 special economic zones created by China's urban reform programmes to stimulate economic development.

Zhang said Tianjin had a \$9 billion construction budget last year. He further disclosed that Tianjin is to erect five to six hotels with 300-400 rooms each.

CSO: 4000/155

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC SPENDING US\$20 MILLION PER YEAR ON ADVERTISING EXPORTS

HK190705 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Mar 85 BUSINESS STANDARD supplement p 1

[Text] The advertising industry is growing rapidly in China following its acceptance as a social economic practice, a seminar was told yesterday.

Mar Alan Sze, managing director of Commedia Association, told the seminar on the "Marketing opportunities and practices in China" that the advertising industry in China operates as a surface industry based on similar working system overseas, copying the agency system.

China is spending US\$20 million a year on advertising its export commodities, revealed Mr Cheung Yue Sang, deputy chairman and deputy general manager of China Resources Advertising.

As an example, he said, a carpet manufacturing firm spent US\$500,000 on advertising in 2 years.

Cheung said foreign firms have also stepped up their advertising expenditure in China. In 1983, foreign firms spent HK\$1 million on advertising in China through their agency but in 1984 it amounted to \$3 million.

The sudden upsurge in advertising expenditure follows the opening of special economic zones, the 14 coastal cities and the general trend of Chinese industrial units to import technology.

Over 400 magazines in China accept advertisements. Most of the magazines cover industrial production, equipment and materials.

But Cheung said that now magazines are switching to covering consumer products because of the realisation that industrial equipment, materials and services can be promoted by other means, such as exhibitions, seminars and direct contacts between buyers and sellers.

Sze said consumer products from foreign suppliers reach the general public through official outlets. The purchase of this kind of goods by the government is influenced by whether it will help regulate market demand or expedite return of currency to the state.

The satisfaction of the masses has not been a priority previously. However, Sze said, there is now a gradual switch from national planning to demand by end-user.

He said colour TV sets in China are imported because of the great demand and are sold in exchange for renminbi.

Because of the changing situation, prospects hold good for consumer goods, and hence for advertising, he said.

The seminar was organised by the Hong Kong Management Association. The other speakers were Mrs Sally Steward, lecturer in the department of management studies at the University of Hong Kong, Mr Arthur Ho, partner of Price Waterhouse and Mr Christopher Beckett, research manager (area office China) of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking.

Topics covered range from the way to penetrate the Chinese market, Chinese taxation, and Hong Kong's role in China trade.

CSO: 4000/155

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG STUDENTS ENTERING PRC UNIVERSITIES MAY REACH 1,000 IN 1985

HK190709 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Enrollment of local students at Chinese universities is expected to double in the coming school year, a member of the enrollment committee said yesterday.

The vice-chairman of the Executive Committee and secretary-general of the Hong Kong Federation of Education Workers, Mr Poon Sik.wah, [as printed] told THE STANDARD that the student intake had doubled every year since Chinese universities began admitting students in 1978.

He expects 1,000 students to enroll this year when the five-day application period starts today.

"With the approach of 1997 and Hong Kong becoming a special administrative region under Chinese sovereignty, more students would consider studying in China," Poon said.

But he said no drastic increase in student intake was expected though studying in China would gradually become more popular.

"Students are still reserved about studying in China because qualifications obtained there are not recognised in Hong Kong," he said.

He said it would take time for students to accept Chinese universities like local post-secondary institutions.

Poon said the employment prospects of the first two batches of graduates had been satisfactory. Seventeen of 31 medical graduates had gained local recognition and many had gone for further studies, while some found jobs in newspapers and computer firms.

He said the two universities catering specially to overseas students--Guangzhou's Jinan University and Hua Chiao University in Fujian--had substantially improved their facilities, administrative system and curriculum to suit local needs.

"After sending officials to Hong Kong, the administrators of these universities have become more familiar with our system and have placed greater emphasis on upgrading the standard of English and employing more foreign lecturers," he said.



Students enrolling this year would have to complete Form Six instead of Form Five as in the past.

"This is to avoid lowering the standards of these universities," Poon said.

Applicants would only have to go through an interview and not a written test as in previous years because it was found the test, which was based on the Chinese system, could not assess the standard of students.

He said many students had been attracted to study in China as it was more economical and what was learned there would be useful.

Poon said pro-Chinese secondary schools in Hong Kong were also becoming popular.

Several schools contacted by THE STANDARD reported a 10 to 20 percent increase in applicants last year.

Poon, who also worked at Pui Kui Middle School after his graduation there, said this was because the schools placed more emphasis on academic studies after the Cultural Revolution in the 1970's.

He said their pass rate in the School Certificate examination had risen to 90 percent--much higher than the average of 60 percent.

Poon said 10 percent of their graduates went to China for further studies and many had returned and found satisfactory jobs.

He said an improvement in their standard had given parents more confidence in sending their children to these schools.

A spokesman for Heung To Middle School, Mr T.S. Tsui, said the school had enrolled 100 students in the main branch of their four institutions.

He said the slight increase in the intake might be partly due to the farsightedness of parents who wanted to send their children to a pro-China school with 1997 coming closer.

Hon Wah School has also reported a more than 10 percent rise in applicants last year.

A spokesman said 30 of the graduates went to study in Chinese universities last year.

CSO: 4000/155

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

UK FIRM TO REPRESENT PRC CITY CORPORATION IN ALL UK TRADE

HK190707 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Mar 85 BUSINESS STANDARD supplement p 3

[Text] Cluff Oil announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary, Cluff Investments and Trading signed a contract of cooperation and exclusive representation with Ningbo Sino-British Services Corporation, an official and wholly-owned subsidiary of Ningbo General Economic and Technological Development Corporation of the city of Ningbo in the Zhejiang Province, China.

This contract, the first of its kind, provides for Cluff to act as the corporation's exclusive representative in respect of all investments, joint-ventures and trade from Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the city of Ningbo.

At a signing ceremony held today in Hong Kong attended by representatives of the city of Ningbo headed by vice-mayor of the city, Mr Zhu Er-Mei, the chairman of Cluff Oil, Mr J.G. Cluff, said: "We are delighted that we have been able to establish such a positive relationship with the city of Ningbo and we look forward to assisting the province of Zhejiang in its future development as well as promoting the economic growth and prosperity of the city of Ningbo. This unique agreement is a major landmark in both my company's five-year history of involvement with the People's Republic of China and in the expanding trading relationship between Great Britain and China."

"It is also pleasing to note that the initiative which resulted in this agreement came from our Chinese friends in the Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation with whom we have had excellent relations, and from whom we have had such helpful cooperation."

"I look forward to a mutually rewarding future for both our organisations and in particular to developing a long-term relationship with the people of Ningbo."

CSO: 4000/155

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TIANJIN ALLOCATES 3 BILLION RENMINBI FOR CONSTRUCTION

HK190701 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Mar 85 BUSINESS NEWS supplement p 1

[Text] The northern Chinese city of Tianjin has allocated at least 3 billion renminbi (about HK\$9 billion) this year to its construction development budget and a further 600 local enterprises will undergo extensive technical renovation.

Mr Zhang Hexiang, director of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade's (CCPIT) sub-council, told a press conference yesterday, that Tianjin is set for a construction boom in the next 5 years.

Apart from the 3 billion renminbi, all-round construction development budget, plans are already underway for a multi-million dollar development and expansion of Tianjin's port and airport, and the construction of a 130 km express highway linking Tianjin to Peking.

According to Mr Zhang, the coastal city of Tianjin serves as a liaison and communication centre for at least 11 provinces in northern and western China including Peking and it is vital that its major communication infrastructure be developed.

Tianjin, which achieved autonomy in running its own port last year, has appointed a Japanese firm, Yukio Tori of Kobe, as the consultants for the port project.

Currently the port has about 26 berths and can handle about 11 million tons of cargo a year. The expansion plans would add another 24 berths and double the handling capacity, warehousing and container storage area. [as printed]

Mr Zhang projected that by 1990, Tianjin harbour, which is already China's third largest, will supersede Shanghai.

Mr Zhang said the airport expansion project is in the hands of the Aviation Authorities, but plans are underway to enlarge the present capacity of the existing airport with bigger passenger areas, more runways and other facilities to cope with the increasing number of international flights.

He said topographic studies are now under way for an expressway that will reduce the amount of travelling time between Tianjin and Peking by more than half its usual three-hour drive.

He said the city also has plans to develop its service industries including about eight projects for the building of hotels, foreign trade centers and scientific centers. These are slated for 1985.

Mr Zhang said Tianjin is also placing emphasis on reforming its industrial base both in traditional and modern advanced products.

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